The Bombay Gazette

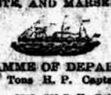
No. 11,570 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1885.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
R. RAVENNA	3372	700	S. F. Cole	1st Jan.
M. BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weignell	8th "
R. MALWA	7339	960	W. Atkinson	15th "
ANGLIA	3155	500	W. J. Nantes	22nd "
L. MIRZAPORE	3697	600	R. Harvey	29th "
M. VERONA	3116	960	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
R. CATHAY	3262	530	J. P. Hassell	12th "
GWALIOR	3733	600	P. Harris	19th "
R. GANGES	4198	960	E. Stewart	26th "
M. SIAM	3911	500	E. Ashdown	5th Mar.
L. NEPAUL	3532	600	T. J. Alderton	12th "
NUBIAN	7234	960	W. A. Webber	19th "
R. THAMES	4103	600	W. A. Seston	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the former passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam launch will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
THAMES	4101	960	W. A. Seston	8th Jan.
ORSOVA	3091	600	C. Lassarich	2nd Jan.
TUSCANIA	4139	600	G. Malocrich	2nd Feb.
ORIENTA			S. Meres	31st Jan.

A curious and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 320	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	29th Dec.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA *VIA* COLOMBO.

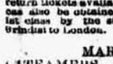
Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	2,830	150	12th Jan.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay House, 30, Churchgate-street, Bombay, Dec. 4, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO GENOA & MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	1886 About
CLAN MACKENZIE	6th Jan.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commrs.	About
CLAN MACLEAN	2,750	J. Schofield	14th Jan.
MURRAY	3,100	E. Warfolk	24th Jan.
FORBES	3,450	J. A. Geard	29th Jan.

These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th December, 1885.

CITY LINE.



THE first-class steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,651 tons, will sail for London on or about 13th January, 1886. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkahs, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

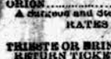
This vessel is well known as favourite passenger ship, and has superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st December, 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st January, 1886, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 4th January, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1450 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st December, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th December, 1885. Agents.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1886. ANCHOR LINE.



A first-class STEAMER of this line will leave BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL and LIVERPOOL for BOMBAY, regularly once a fortnight.

Favourable terms for return passages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th November, 1885.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MALDA	1945	10th January, 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
12th October, 1885. Agents, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

S. S. MERTON HALL, Captain Barnes, 4,192 Tons, 500 H.P., to sail on or about the 5th February, 1886.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th December, 1885.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,
NIGHT-GLASSES,
of extraordinary power and large fields
BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.
A fine selection on hand.
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.
Price Re. 1-8 per tin.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SLICED APPLE RINGS.
AMERICAN EVAPORATED APPLES,
Delicious for Pies and Stewing.
Cash Re. 1-12 per 2 lb. packet.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO SCHOOLS, MESSES, ETC.
TREACHER & Co., LD., are prepared to dispose of their remaining stock of
TOYS, etc., SUITABLE FOR XMAS TREES,
at a considerable reduction.
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE.
Re. 1-4 per lb.
GRUYERE CHEESE,
On cut.
15 ans. per lb.
ROQUEFORT CHEESE,
In tins about 4½ lbs.
Rs. 5-8 each.
DOUBLE GLOUCESTER
IN CUT.
As. 13 per lb.
TREACHER AND Co., Limited
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEWZEALAND
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS.

CORNED BEEF	2 lb. tins	Re.	1 1
BOILED MUTTON	2 "	"	1 1
EPPING SAUSAGES	1 "	"	1 0
BEEF SAUSAGES	1 "	"	1 0
SHEEP TONGUES	1 "	"	1 2
MINCE MEAT	1 "	"	0 14
RABBIT	2 "	"	1 4
SCOTCH BROTH		"	1 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 5 7-8 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Re. 5-8.	
Ditto for demand drafts	1 5 15-16 "
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1 6 3-32 "
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1 6 3-16 "

Sovereigns, Re. 13 4-8 each

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 30th December, 1885.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs and others who are accustomed to obtain their Wines from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer, lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC — Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	BORDEAUX — A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	PETIT MEDOC — Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8	SUPERIOR MEDOC — Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	CHATEAU LAGRANGE — Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	CHATEAU LAROSE — Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX — Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
45 8	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	48 0
34 0	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	36 0
45 8	Moselle, Nonpareil, finest extra quality	48 0
34 0	Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	35 8

Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.

1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.	STILL GERMAN WINES.	1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
31 0	33 0	Rudesheimer, mellow	22 8	33 8
25 4	27 1	Hochheimer, fine flavoured	26 8	28 8
20 4	22 0	Laubenheimer	21 0	23 0
31 8	...	Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	33 0	...

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.	CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
40 12	Amontillado, A 1, the best, very choice	gold capsule 42 8
38 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black " 40 8
30 4	Old Solera, medium dry	black " 31 8
29 12	Amoroso, full-flavoured grand Sherry	black " 31 0
28 12	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black " 30 0
25 12	Vino Puro, very pale, dry	blue " 28 0
25 0	Oloroso, golden, rich flavour	green " 26 0
24 0	Manzanilla, light and very dry	red " 25 8
23 0	Pale, medium dry, very popular	yellow " 25 0
21 0	Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	pink " 22 0
17 12	A good Dinner Wine	white " 18 8

	MARSALA.	
18 4	Marsala, virgin pale, finest	yellow capsule 19 0

	MADEIRA.	
40 0	Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages	black capsule 42 0
34 0	Madeira, excellent wine	red " 35 8
25 0	Madeira, fine young wine	blue " 26 0

	HUNGARIAN WINE.	
22 0	Carlowitz, superior selected	blue capsule 23 8
20 4	Carlowitz, very choice	red " 21 0

Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.

	WHISKY.—SCOTCH.	
24 0	Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure, "Heart-Shaped Label"	25 0
26 0	Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky, Square Bottles	27 0
38 8	Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	39 8
34 4	Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	35 8
19 0	Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	20 0
23 8	Andrew Usher and Co., Old Vatted Glenlivet, "Special Reserve"	24 8
22 0	Old Vatted Glenlivet	23 8

	WHISKY.—IRISH.	
24 0	Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	25 0
19 0	Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	20 0
26 0	Dublin Whisky Finest Old Irish, 3 Shamrocks	27 0
24 0	Fine Old Irish, 1 Shamrock	25 0

	COGNAC.	
25 0	Red Capsule, very good	26 0
28 0	Blue Capsule, "a capital pegg Brandy"	29 0
30 8	White Capsule, "delicate flavour"	31 8
33 12	Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale"	35 0
39 0	Black Capsule, "old pale, superior"	40 8
47 8	Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old	50 0
15 0	Lefavre Cognac — bison brand	15 8
20 0	Jean Sibadey's Brandy — gold capsule	20 8

	SPIRITS.	
23 4	Rum, finest old Jamaica	white capsule 24 0
21 0	Rum, fine "Pineapple"	" 21 8
23 4	Gin, London Old Tom, first quality	" 24 0
23 4	Dry Gin	" 24 0
18 8	Geneva, in flasks, the best	" 19 0
18 8	Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	" 19 0

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE

(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India

STONE & SON.
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

GEORGE'S PATENT PORTABLE TUBULAR WIRE FENCE
FOR FENCING IN RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGLOWS, PLANTATIONS, &c.,

Combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. A Mile of Strong Fence weighs only 2 to 3 Tons, and costs only from Rs. 650. The Light Weight causes immense saving in transport when the material has to be conveyed over long distances inland. Steel Wire, Strand Wire, or Patent Barb Wire. Field and Wicket Gates, with Improved Tubular Posts.

ILLUSTRATED AND PRICED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

R. J. GEORGE'S & CO., ENGINEERS
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster, London, and Jubbulpore, India.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR
BOMBAY HOUSE
THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN
WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH CURRENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

Their Celebrated Campaign Watches	at £2 2 and £3 3 or Rs. 29 and 38
Nickel or Germansilver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches	at £1 1-8 or Rs. 14
Do. do. do. Lever	at £1 1-8 or Rs. 15
Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches	at £2-14 or Rs. 34
Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement	at £3-12 or Rs. 46
Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance	at £4-12 or Rs. 58
Ladies' Keyless, Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee	at £4-0 or Rs. 53-8
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 68
Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement	at £5-10 or Rs. 69
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 82
Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches	at £7-4 or Rs. 91
Do. do. do. Hunting Case	at £8 or Rs. 100
Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance	at £13 or Rs. 164
Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case	Rs. 200

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
PRESENTATION WATCHES
WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
GOLD OR SILVER CASES
AT FROM £4 TO £34 EACH.
SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,
TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
SELLING OFF AT CHEAP PRICES
XMAS TOYS.
XMAS GAMES,
XMAS NOVELTIES,
AND
MANY OTHER FANCY GOODS,
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
&c., &c., &c.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church-gate-street, Fort, BOMBAY, AND East-street, POONA.

A PIANO FOR Rs. 300 CASH!!!
S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.
BIJOU OR STUDENT'S PIANO.

CASE is of SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.
INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.
ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.
Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.
Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.
SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depths from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 180lbs.

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at	Rs. 300, 450, 500, 600, 650, 750, 850, 900, 1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS	from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS	from Rs. 100 to Rs. 900
AMERICAN ORGANS	from Rs. 120 to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

JAMES'
"MALMERFINE"
CURES SEA SICKNESS,
GIVES INSTANT RELIEF, AND IS THE ONLY
SCIENTIFIC REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, etc.

From the remotest ages "Mal-de-Mer," or Sea-Sickness, has been the great terror of all landsmen about to take a sea voyage, and until the discovery of "MALMERFINE," modern medical science has found nothing to prevent or give relief to the sufferers. "MALMERFINE" in all Cases gives Instant and Immediate Relief from the moment the Medicine is taken. In almost all cases it effects a speedy and absolute cure.

MALMERFINE being an artificial Gastric Juice, combined with powerful Stomachic Stimulants, is the NATURAL CURE, not only for Sea-Sickness, but for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, which arise from a weak Stomach.

Per Bottle Rs. 2.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREATEST BOON EVER INVENTED FOR MOTHERS AND WET NURSES
GELDART'S
GALACTAGOGUE.
OR MILK PRODUCER.

Geldart's Galactagogue not only produces a plentiful and naturally healthy flow of milk, where there is a deficiency of this necessary sustainer of infantile life, but in cases where the flow of milk is all that can be desired in quantity, but of such a watery nature that it does not satisfy the infant, the Galactagogue by enriching the blood, and strengthening not only the milk vessels, but the entire system, converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich, healthy, nourishing diet, which thoroughly satisfies the child and lays the foundation of a strong, healthy constitution, without the necessity of applying to the many artificial diets, which kill more children in one year than they save the lives of in twenty. Farinaceous foods tend to produce flatulence, pains in the stomach, and convulsions, and although they may fatten the child, and have been proved by scientific analysis to contain all the elements to sustain life, which so far is true, but they have never yet been produced in a form equal to that, which passes through the natural fonts, or in such a state that they will thoroughly nourish the Baby without at times distressing the tender stomach.

By the occasional use of this celebrated preparation, the richness produced in the milk enables the child to become well nourished without the aid of a single taste of any other food until the age of seven or eight months, and the mother may suckle her child without suffering in the least in health.

Geldart's Galactagogue is highly recommended in all cases of debility, pain in the side and between the shoulders, short hacking cough, a sense of cold water running down the back, loss of appetite, headache, giddiness, black specks before the eyes, cold sweats, nervousness, and all symptoms of approaching consumption, caused by over suckling. After taking a single bottle the symptoms all disappear, and in most cases the mother is able to keep the child to the breast for months afterwards, without any return of the debility.

One dose of the Galactagogue will produce more milk than a PINT of the strongest ALE or STOUT, and of a more wholesome quality, it prevents the teeth decaying, and is a capital remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, Headache, &c., and is pleasant to take.

Per bottle Rs. 2 and 3-8.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "ADVOCATE OF INDIA."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE regret that owing to the non-arrival of our machinery and presses (shipped in the s.s. JOSEPH ARBIB, London, Dec. 4), we are compelled to defer publication of the *Advocate of India* until the 15th January.

F. G. BAILEY,
Manager.

Bombay, Dec. 30, 1885.

KEROSINE HYDROMETERS.

AN invaluable instrument for testing by its specific gravity the quality of oil supplied and thus avoiding accident: complete with testing glass—Rs. 4.

PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF HYDROMETERS FOR ALL PURPOSES, THERMOMETERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED
ATKINSON'S
SOAPS
WHITE ROSE
STEPHANOTIS
GERANIUM
ESS. BOUQUET
JOCKEY CLUB
SANDAL WOOD

Per case of three tablets Rs. 4.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A MUSIC MISTRESS for the Kurrachee Grammar School. Guaranteed monthly salary Rs. 50, and Rs. 3 in addition for every pupil over ten in number. Prospects good of outside private teaching. Application with testimonials should be sent before the end of January to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Kurrachee Grammar School.

Kurrachee, Dec. 24, 1885.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 40, Forbes-street, on SATURDAY, 9th January 1886, at 1 o'clock p.m., to confirm a resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 10th December 1885, viz:—

"That in clause 9, article 31, and clause 10, article 102, of the Articles of Association, the words James H. Latimer and Co. be substituted for those of 'James Scott & Co.'"

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES SCOTT & Co.,
By their Attorney,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretaries, Agents and Managers.

40, Forbes-street, Bombay, 29th December 1885.

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 9 of 1884.

JAMSETJEE NASSERWANJEE TATA & OTHERS .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BUCHOOBAI, WIDOW, and another .... Defendants.
Estate of HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE SAKLATWALA, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders are invited for the purchase of the Plaintiffs' claim and the right to appeal to the Privy Council in suit No. 256 of 1883, in which Mr. L. A. WATKINS, the Receiver appointed in this suit and the said BACHOOBAI, widow, are the Plaintiffs, and LILLADHUR SHAMJEE, executor of the last Will and Testament of SHAMJEE JADOWJEE, deceased, is the Defendant (being the suit instituted with reference to the Agency Commission of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.)

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned as Solicitors for the Receiver at their Office, No. 31, Meadow-street, up to the 9th day of January 1886, and the cover should be addressed to the undersigned and subscribed with the words "Tender for purchase of claim in Suit No. 256 of 1883."

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 1,000 in cash or Currency Notes, and must be in the form to be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Information regarding the claim in the said suit and the present condition of the suit can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, where the papers and proceedings in the said suit can be inspected during office hours, except on Bank holidays.

Particulars and conditions of sale with form of Tender can also be obtained at any time at office hours (except on Bank Holidays) at the office of the undersigned as Solicitors for the Receiver.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Solicitors to Mr. L. A. Watkins, the Receiver appointed in this Suit of the Estate of Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, deceased.

Bombay, No. 31, Medow-street, 29th December 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c.:—

5 cases French cretons.
1 „ superfine black woollen cloth.
4 casks brass wire.
10 cases green colour.
2 „ assorted soaps.
1 case cut glass drops.
5 bales brown papers.
10 casks whitings.

On account and at the risk of Alli Mahomed Aba.
S—864—5 11—1 case Trimmings.
On account and at the risk of Musa Hajee Soomar.
X—3—5625—1 case Handkerchiefs.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 30th December, 1885.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, on the 6th day of January 1886, at 2-30 p.m. to pass the following special resolutions:—

1. That the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882.

2. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

3. That pursuant to section 204 of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 the liquidator or liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell and make over unto a certain limited joint-stock company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 and to be called the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a capital of ten lakhs of Rupees divided into 8,000 shares of Rs. 125 each, all the lands buildings hereditaments machinery fixtures effects assets rights credits business and good-will of the said New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration for such sale 2,300 shares in the said Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited of Rs. 125 each fully paid up for distribution among the shareholders of the said New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, in proportion to the number of shares held by them in the said Company.

4. That the sale of the property of the said New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to the said Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, be made by the said Liquidator or Liquidators subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited, to perform and fulfil all the agreements contracts engagements and obligations and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

5. That if more than one Liquidator be appointed all powers exercisable by the Liquidators jointly may be exercised by such of them as are present in Bombay.

6. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in sections 171 and 2-2 of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882.—Dated this 24th day of December 1885.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુરાદ જૈવાભાઈની કું
for KHOOSHALL GHELABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply to Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PESTONSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dress made up according to the prevailing modes.

GLADSTONE BAGS, completely fitted, Best Brown or Black Cow-Hide Lined Leather. From Rs. 65 each.
THORPE & Co.,
Tailors and General Outfitters, Bombay.

LADIES' TAN AFGHAN GLOVES, 4 Buttons, Rs. 3-8 per pair. Ladies Tan Dogskin Driving Gauntlet Gloves, Rs 4-8 per pair.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart-row, Bombay.

GENT'S DRIVING GLOVES, Kempton Tan Tilburyd, strongly sewn, a splendid Glove for Riding or Driving, 2 Buttons, Rs. 4, per pair.
THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WHITE KID GLOVES, SOFT and FRESH, 2 Buttons, Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-12. Lavendar, 2 Buttons, Rs. 3 per pair.
THORPE & Co.,
Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PURVEYING and GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES, Forbes-street, Fort.
W. J. ESSAI.

CAKES, Ices, Confectionery, Bon Bons, &c., for the New Year.
W. J. ESSAI.

IRISH and CUMBERLAND HAMS and BACON, Gorgonzola, Stilton, Gloster, &c., Cheeses.
W. J. ESSAI.

CONFISERIE DE PARIS.—Ices Cream and Water, Ice Puddings, Neapolitaine, &c.
W. J. ESSAI.

COME AND SEE our new Goods, Companions, Hand-bags, Albums, Flowers, Parasols, Toys, &c. Prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SUNSHADES, just opened a large and choice assortment of above to suit all Classes, both for Ladies and Gentlemen. Prices from Re. 1 to Rs. 12 each.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED a COMPOUNDER, Hindoo preferred, Apply N. B, care of this paper.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Cakes, Confectionery, Ices, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

WANTED a FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER for a Cotton Mill in Bombay. GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

OUR MUSICAL CHAIRS PLAY FOUR HINDOSTANEE AIRS. CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE of valuable blackwood and teakwood furniture of the Colaba Hotel at Middle Colaba. TO-DAY, 1 p. m.

LOST a SUBSCRIPTION-LIST on the Hornby-road, Fort, on the evening of 29th instant. Any person bringing it to this office will receive a reward of Rs. 5.

FOR SALE, Gorden Setter, 8 months old, prize pedgree, and Fox Terrier, 4 months old, pure blood. Apply Captain s.s. Amana, care of Cursetjee Muncherjee Sons, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES of every description with all the latest and most modern improvements and attachments, a large assortment to select from. H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

PLUSH and LEATHER GOODS, Dolls and Fancy Toys, Skin and Wooden Rocking-Horses, Mappin and Webb's Pen-knives and Razors, Tobacco Jars, Flower Vases. MORENAS & Co.

CLEARANCE SALE of LADIES' HIGH CLASS BOOTS and SHOES, Kid High Button Boots, Rs. 5-8, Rs. 7-8 Court and Oxford Shoes from Rs. 2-8. WATSON and Co. Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

PROFESSOR HERBERT W. WOOD (pupil of Herren David and Kuhe) is open to engagements to teach Pianoforte Singing—purest French. Having had eight years' residence in Paris. Apply Arnold's Emporium, Meadows-street, Bombay.

LOST or STOLEN, during the last week a full-grown spotted Dalmatian DOG. Anybody restoring it to the following address will be rewarded.—SORABJEE DADABHOY DUBASH, Chowpatty opposite Police Station.

AUSTRALIAN WINES from Caldwell & Co., Melbourne. Recommended by the Medical Faculty for their *purity*, soundness, and general excellence. Claret (3 qualities) Hermitage, Chablis, &c., &c.—WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED for wholesale Mily. Stout Yarn dyed Scarlet, Khakee, and Blue Serges at Rs. 3, 2½, and 2¼ per yard respectively, Army Welsh Flannel at annas 10 per yard. Yarn dyed fast colored Khakee Drill from 5 to 6 annas per yard V. I. Helmets complete Rs. 6 each. Try at J. A LAKA'S Near Jeckaria Musjid.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS FOR NEW-YEAR CAKES at PEARSE'S—Tree Ornaments, Fancy Boxes, Candies, &c.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a 2nd Class Marine Engineer, has also experience of Land Engines. Apply F.B care of this paper.

DRESSES.—Dresses made to order. General satisfaction expressed by patrons for style and finish of work. MRS. COULSON, Carnac-road.

NEILGHERRY TEA.—PHIPSON & Co., are the Wholesale Agents for the GLAISDALE ESTATE, COONOOR. 5 lbs. Sample Tins, Rs. 6-4.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8—Badham, Pile & Co. Ld., Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16, Medow-street.

IMMORTELLE WREATHS AND CROSSES for Adults' and Children's Graves. Apply P. HAMILTON and Co., Undertakers and Sculptors, Clare-road, Byculla.

FRENCH TILES & CEMENTS.—A large stock always on hand at greatly reduced prices. For particulars apply to Messrs. TYABJEE & Co., 15 Forbes-street.

ANNUAL BALL, B. B. & C. I. Ry Vol., Mechanics' Institute, Parel, New-Year's Eve, 31st inst., at 9 p.m., Tickets Rs. 2 for one Gentleman and Ladies.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, and Clocks of various descriptions KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay

WANTED, a First-class Certificated ENGINEER with mill experience, for up-country mills. Apply with testimonials to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Khetwady.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fresh consignment of fancy goods and table ornaments for Christmas and New Year's presents.—PANDAY BROTHERS, No. 57, Esplanade Cross-road.

FOR SALE, a Chesnut English Mare, about 15-2, 8 off. She was hunted regularly in England and broken as charger. For particulars apply to LUDHA EBRAHAM and Co., Byculla.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Focila, No. 32, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

O PAPA, nothing could be more enjoyable than a glass of best Ice Cream, also Wines and Spirits, which are to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

WANTED a pensioned Drummer and a Fifer to teach candidates the drum and fife. The Fifer must be able to play from music. For particulars apply to "The Adjutant, Okhamandal Battalion, Dwarka."

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 1" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

V. SHAMJI & CO., late Hargovan Vanmali & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 4, Meadow-street, Fort, where Gents' Department is also added under competent Cutter. Wanted a Lady Milliner.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. Rs. 25 30, and 35 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCE MEAT, MINCE PIES, FANCY GOODS, BON BONS, CRACKERS, &c., at PEARSE'S.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, ... remitted ... through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£22 ,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA) AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be learned on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the ... Liquidator of the Oriental Bank ... purchased for cash, or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of '*Railway Station Advertising*.'

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6 Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST of WINES for SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
CLARET	St. Chrystoly	Per doz. Qts.	12	13
	Do.	Per 2 doz. Pts.	14	15½
	St. Estéphe	Per 1 doz. Qts.	14	15½
	1878 Chateau Larose	Per doz. Qts.	22	24½
HOCK	Hochheimer	„ „	24	26
	Rüdesheimer Berg	„ „	28	31
MOSELLE	Moselblümchen	„ „	14	15½
	Graacner	„ „	16	17½
	Piesporter	„ „	18	20
	Barncastler	„ „	20	22
GIN	Danish Gin per case of 12 flasks		14	15½
BEER	Vienna Lager a fine beer (Gold Medal Paris Exhibition 1883) per case of 4 doz. Qts.		22	24
	Do. do. „ 8 „ Pts.		28	31
	Pilsener .... 4 „ Qts.		20	22
	Do. do. „ 8 „ Pts.		26	28

CASH rates charged if paid within a month. Apply to C. FLEMMING, & Co., 12, Medow-street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvée de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	
Dry Elite	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 13 0	...

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	„ ...	„ 15 0
Hochheimer	„ ...	„ 18 0
Brauneberger	„ 15 0	...
Liebfraumilch	„ ...	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	...
Obreumneler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	...
Very fine	„ 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	„ 38 0	...

CLARETS.
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 10 8	...
Chateau de Franda	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Eaut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Estrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

CLARETS.—Continued.
From J. ROMMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	„ 12 0	„ 14 0

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne (M. & Red Bare Saann.)	„ 24 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	„ 26 0	...

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Thistle Blend Whisky	„ 24 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. ...	Rs. 4 0
Mainzer Export Beer	5 8	...
Hamburger Export Beer	5 4	...
...	5 12	3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	4 12	3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	5 12	...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Ineat Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	„ 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	„ 20 0	...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	„ 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	„ 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from .... lbs. 19-29		Rs. 0 11

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	...
Asparagus	„ 2 8	...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	„ 1 4	0 12
Cellery	„ 0 14	...
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	...
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	...
Red do. do.	„ 1 2	0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	...	„ 0 12
French Bean	...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	...	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	...	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	...	„ 1 0
Pease for Soup	...	„ 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1885.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat sold at all Chemists, in bettles.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE.—We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICES.

POONA SKY RACES.

THERE will be TWO DAYS SKY-RACING and CHASING about the middle of January. For prospectus apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Poona.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY CANCEL all LETTERS, INSTRUMENTS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, Persian or English, granted by me to Mr. KAIKUSHROO MEHERBAN IRANI.

ARDESHEER MEHERBAN IRANI.

Yezd, 24th November, 1885.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital £2,000,000. Paid up, and Reserves £231,708.
Bombay Office, 5, Rampart Row.

ALL CLASSES of Fire and Marine Risks, at favourable rates. Claims settled promptly on adjustment.

A. S. MURRAY, Manager.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE will be CLOSED to the public for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from THURSDAY, 24th instant, to SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive, but the PRESIDENCY AUDIT and GAZETTED AUDIT BRANCHES will be open for the transaction of business on THURSDAY, the 24th, and from MONDAY, the 28th, to THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., each day.

T. W. RAWLINS,
Accountant General.

FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.

THE object of this School is to provide female children, Christian and non-Christian, with a sound and liberal education, and to prepare them systematically for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

Students preparing for the Matriculation Examination are requested to join it as soon as possible.

The School will re-open D.V., WEDNESDAY, January 6th.

Reference to the
LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

RICHARD'S CORN-REMOVER.

EASE & COMFORT

SECURED in a remarkable manner by this wonderful dissolvent.

Per bottle in case as. 10.

PHILLIPS AND Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE HOLTA TEAS
FOR GUJERAT AND KATTYWAR.

MANOCKJI JAMSHEDJI AND CO., have been appointed Sole Agents for the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited, for Baroda and District.

The CHOICE SPRING-CROP TEAS of this Company's CELEBRATED Gardens can ONLY be procured from their Establishment in Camp, Baroda, and Residents, Messes, and Clubs in Gujerat and Kattywar are respectfully solicited to send orders for Trial.

Prices are very moderate and Price-lists on application.

MANOCKJI JAMSHEDJI & Co.,
Sole Agents, Camp, Baroda.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

ONE new Barouche with inside folding-steps and enamelled leather awning to the head, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. "Kerbela."

Two new Polo Carts and two new Station Carts just arrived from England.

One new English Dog-cart by Watson.

Handsome new pattern, dinner, dessert and breakfast service sets, new English iron single and double beds, and some sets of single and double English plated harness just arrived.

Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps .. Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. .. 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION.)

ON THURSDAY, the 7th day of January 1886, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Bombay time), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots at their Sale Rooms, No 5, Apollo-street, Bombay, by order of the Liquidators of the Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, and with the concurrence of Messrs. Withuldas Samaldas Vajeshunker Gowrishunker, Vajeshunker Luxmishunker and Bhagwandas Bhawanbhai (the Mortgagees), the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY of the abovenamed Company, viz:—

LOT 1.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land, formerly waste land of the Durbar of Bhownuggur, situate outside the gate of the bunder of the City of Bhownuggur, on the west side of the road leading to the bunder at the distance of 80 feet from the road and 40 feet from the north wall of the press building of Patell Dhana Amersey, measuring 300 feet from east to west and 330 feet from north to south, together with the press house and machinery of the Company, situate on the above described piece or parcel of land, comprising two Nasmyth Wilson and Co's presses with finishers combined for finishing bales without removal; the presses have each one ram of 11 in. diameter with two supporting pillars, and the finishers have each two rams 19 in. diameter, 1877 pattern.

Two high-pressure Steam Engines, Cylinders 20 in. diameter, stroke 26 in., with 2 sets of pumps, 6 rams each, for working the presses.

One Boiler 25 feet long 6 feet 9 in. diameter, 2 flues each, 32 in. diameter.
One Donkey Engine, 5 in. ram.
One Crab Winch.
Two Screw Jacks.
Two Beam Scales.
Sundries, Fitters' Tools and Stores.

The said premises first above described are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 200, and are held under a lease from the Thakore of Bhownuggur for so long as the presses of the said Company should continue working. This lease will be surrendered to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, who will grant a fresh lease to the purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present lease.

LOT 2.

Secondly.—All that piece of land in the Town of Mohwa, measuring 300 feet from north to south, and 325 feet from east to west, situate on the west side of the road to the bunder out of the Khar Gateand on the north side of the road to Dewania, together with the press house situate on the said last mentioned piece of land, containing—

Three Nasmyth Wilson and Co's patent presses, 1873, each press with three rams 11 in. diameter.

Two high-pressure Steam Engines, 15 in. cylinders, 20 in. stroke. Each engine with the necessary pumps attached for working the presses.

One Donkey Engine with ram 2½ inches diameter.

One Boiler 25 feet long 7 feet diameter, with 2 flues, each 33 in. diameter.

One screw-cutting gap lathe 9 feet long 8 in. centre, with tools and driving wheels.

One Manual Fire Engine.
One Hand Pump.
One American Weighing Scale for full pressed bales.
Two sets of Taps and Dies.
Spare stores, 2 new rams, 2 cylinders, 2 press doors and sundries.

The Compound is enclosed with fencing, and is 408 feet long by 300 feet wide.

This fencing is also comprised in the Lot.

The said premises, secondly above described, are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 150, and are held under a lease from the Thakore of Bhownuggur. The lease will be surrendered to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, who will grant a fresh lease to the purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present lease.

The vendors reserve to themselves the right to put up the above described property for sale in two lots as above mentioned, or at their option, to put up the whole of the said property for sale in one lot.

The above property will be sold subject to particulars and conditions of sale, for which application should be made to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, Apollo-street, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 14 1885.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA SALOON BAR.
Hummum-street.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has reopened the Saloon Bar under the management of a young lady from Paris who has been specially engaged.

The best of Wines and Liquors only kept.
New fittings and furniture.
First-class Billiard Table.

ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS

S. P. AND D. RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 31st December, 1885, the SIND, PUNJAB and DELHI RAILWAY will be TRANSFERRED to GOVERNMENT, and all claims against the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company should be submitted to the Agent of the Company at Lahore by the 31st December, 1885, or as soon after as possible.

R. BOCQUET, C. I. E.,
Agent.

Agents Office, Lahore, Dec. 3, 1885.

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that, on and after the 31st December, 1885, Messrs. Charles Day & Co. of London, will CEASE TO BE EXPORT AGENTS for our LL. Whisky.

All Orders sent to us direct, pending new arrangements, shall receive best attention.

KINAHAN & Co.,
20, Great Titchfield St., London, W.

November, 1885.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATION BOOKS.

WE have just received from London a large stock of Prize Books, such as Poetical Works bound in fine Morocco Boy's and Girl's Annuals, Story Books, Coloured Picture Books for Children, &c. &c. Prices Moderate.

Apply to RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, Manager to Radhabai Widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon, Booksellers, 135, Kalkadevi-road, Bombay.

ADVERTISING ON RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad is, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid „	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapur
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padsodari	Damery
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawall	Singaji	Karli	Wurdha*†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Powna
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaum	Sindee
Atgaum	Bharingee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Salgaon
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Poona*†¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Balligaum	Dharam Khundi	Gorcolee	Barsee Road
Deolalee R. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Marhwa
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshangabad	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Bagra	Dhond	Pakni
Lasselgaum	Semri	Boreebil	Sholapoor*†
Munmar	Sohagpore*†	Dhekwal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Piparia (for Pachmari)	Kartrus	Kurnbgaum
Naidongree	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Doodnee
Chalisgaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Goolburga
Galna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Shahabad*
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Myjee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawud	Kurak Bail	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Sisowlee		Jullum†	Sydapore
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Kistna
			Chickaury
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thama
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Uncleswar	Byrokee
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad Junc.
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmoodabad
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barejra
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwad	Saburmutee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoo	Sanand
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charodee
Goregaum	Dungree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee	Bellemora	Baroda*	Veeramgaum
(Dyser)	Umulsar	Bajwa	Jhoad
Bhyundur	Sewaree	Wasud	Patree
Bassein Road	Meroolee	Nowley	Kharaghoda
Wattur	Sachin	Anand	Sabli Road
Sophala	Surat*	Bhalej	Lillapore Rd
Palghur	Amrolee	Oomret	Dhrorath
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulagunda	Hyderabad
Chittapore	Tandur	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampalli	
Seram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE.

Wadwan Junc. De. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Limbdi	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanathan
Chada	Ujalvav	Kunkavav	Songad
Rampur	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihore
Kundli	Sihla	Vavdi	Vartej
	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghoghola
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Band, Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

Annual Ball, B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers, Mechanics' Institute, Parel, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the ... Deliver (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Amirbah, from Damaun; and Castleford (s), Cardiff.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Ellora (s), for ports and Calcutta.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 19th inst. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 36,957.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade bandstand at 5-30 p.m.:—

Overture	Fidelio	Beethoven.
Valse	Douce Souvenance	Waldteufel.
Grand March	Rienzi	R. Wagner.
Polka	Lively	Peefke.
Quadrille	New Promenade	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FALL OF A BALCONY.—A balcony on the second floor of a house in Khoja-street, which was undergoing repairs, suddenly fell down on Tuesday night. No one was injured.

FIRE.—On Tuesday afternoon a *jowlee* hut in the compound of the Government Observatory at Colaba was burnt down. The fire is attributed to the careless use of a fire-place.

DROWNED.—A coroner's Inquest was held yesterday at Warli-Wada, on the body of Laree, a woman, aged fifteen years. Deceased, while washing her clothes in a tank, fell in, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An Inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Mahomed Hoosein, aged eighteen years. Deceased had been ailing for some time. He was taken by his friends to hospital but died soon after admission. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Inquest was held yesterday at the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Venkuty Rajenna, aged forty years. Deceased was a labourer. On the 26th inst. he fell from a scaffolding, and broke both his wrists. He died later in hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Soobaram Rama, a servant in the employ of Perozeshaw Bomonjee, a baker at Dhobie Talao, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 44-12 in cash from his master. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—Cassum Mahomed, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a watch and chain belonging to Goverdhun Moolchund. On Monday morning the complainant left the watch and chain in his waistcoat pocket, hanging on a nail in a tailor's shop at Bhendy Bazaar. The accused came there on the pretence of giving the tailor some work, and walked off with the watch and chain, which he subsequently sold to a Borah. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CLAN MACKENZIE.—The following letter has been addressed to Captain Wilson by the passengers on board the Clan Mackenzie:—"We, the undersigned passengers on board the s.s. Clan Mackenzie, feel that we cannot part with you without expressing, as we hereby do, our cordial gratitude for the kindness, courtesy, and thoughtful consideration for our comfort and enjoyment manifested by you throughout our voyage. Your geniality, tact, and readiness to impart most valuable information on all kinds of subjects have inspired us with confidence in your professional ability, and have enabled us to pass not only without anxiety, but with great pleasure, through our varied experiences at sea. Will you kindly do us the favour to convey to the officers under your command our high appreciation of their unfailing courtesy and readiness to oblige? Be good enough also to express to the company our thanks for the ample accommodation placed at our disposal and the liberal provision made for our comfort and convenience. Under such supervision and with such arrangements, the Clan Line steamers cannot fail to obtain a large share of public patronage. Wishing you and those under your command all success and happiness in your future career.—We are," &c.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1.

Feast of the Circumcision of our Lord.

8-15 a.m.—Matins.

9-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7 a.m.—Matins.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

NEW YEAR'S EVE, DECEMBER 31.

9 p.m.—Evening Prayer with short Sermon and Carols.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 7, 70 and 73.

The offertory will be for the expenses of the church.

MADRAS.

THE STORAGE OF GROUND-NUTS AT PONDICHERRY.—We understand that the Administration of Pondicherry is desirous of prohibiting the storage of ground-nuts within the limits of the European quarter of the town, and propose to build sheds at some spot near the railway goods station for the temporary accommodation of the traffic. The idea is certainly a good one and, if carried out, will confer a substantial benefit upon the, for the most part, unfortunate "whites" who from choice or necessity, have taken up their abode in the capital of French India. Hitherto the practice has been to store the bags in private dwelling houses of the lower and intermediate class of buildings throughout the European part of the town, and the effect has been to raise the rents for such dwellings from 25 to 50 per cent. Merchants, in order to save railway demurrage are willing to pay as much as Rs. 5 per 1,000 bags per month; and the landlords of houses, usually rented at about Rs. 10 per mensem, demand Rs. 15. The question will, of course, have to be decided by the Consul-General.—*Mail.*

THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

THE official Servian organ *Videlo* publishes a statement by M. Pirotchanaz, leader of the Progressist or Government party, dated December 7, of which the following is a summary:—

"The negotiations for an armistice continue, but there is little chance that the Bulgarian terms will be accepted. The Bulgarians demand the evacuation of their territory by the Servians, but themselves desire to remain in Pirot until the definitive conclusion of peace. We, on the other hand, require that both parties should evacuate each other's territory at the same time, or remain where they are until peace is concluded.

"It is now clear that our troops could not simply walk over to Sofia as at first supposed. They were, in fact, forced to retire, and to leave the territories which they had taken near Slivnitza, as well as those previously conquered round Trn and Bresnik, and finally to give up even the Servian town of Pirot.

"While the Bulgarians at present hold Pirot, the Servians occupy Kula, and Arzer Palanka, in the Widdin district. Thus, however fortunate the Bulgarians may have been in the centre, we have been equally successful in the north.

"The Bulgarians consider the possession of Pirot as a trophy of war; We, on the contrary, hold that the decisive battle has not yet been fought. The Bulgarians have treated us as conquered; we do not, however, consider ourselves conquered.

"The Bulgarians and Servians each argue from their own standpoint, and we understand this, but do not admit the right of any third party to declare us vanquished.

"Where it now a question of securing the *status quo ante* according to the Berlin Treaty, our statesmen would be bound to labour earnestly for peace; but in that case humiliating terms could not be proposed either for an armistice or for definitive peace. Only when we are vanquished may such terms be proposed.

"We must to-day be treated as equals on the basis of our proclamation of war, or the war must continue. Should Pirot be left in the hands of the Bulgarians till the definitive conclusion of peace, that means that they will remain there always, or compel us to agree to the union. We can accept neither one nor the other.

"It is Servia herself who can best decide whether she is beaten or not. If she decides to continue the war in defence of her interests, the efforts of foreign Powers and of diplomacy to convince her that she is vanquished are vain. It is the duty of diplomacy to concern itself about peace, but as yet it has done little for it, and with like action has little chance of preventing war.

"The attempt made in certain quarters to alienate sympathy from us by impeaching our honesty, and stating that we sought a suspension of hostilities only the better to prepare for war, may, with more reason, be directed against him who has already, since the outbreak of the insurrection in Roumelia, several times broken faith and retracted his word.

"We have always desired an honourable peace, now desire it, but, lest we should not obtain it, must prepare to answer the shameful demands of Bulgaria rifle in hand.

"The Bulgarians are preparing also. Why are only our preparations criticised? Profiting by experience, we shall continue to conserve our national aspirations, and wait until facts demonstrate to the Bulgarians how little they understand the necessities for the future existence of the Balkan States and the fruits which their present policy will bring them."

LORD TENNYSON'S NEW POEMS.

THE poem which gives its title to Lord Tennyson's new volume is neither the longest nor the best which it contains, and is one, indeed, of which we do not find a great deal to say, either in praise or blame. Tiresias was cursed with the loss of his eyesight and with the gift of prophecy, in which it was decreed that no man should believe; and his lamentations over the foresight which was of no avail and the counsels which were only laughed at are described as only Lord Tennyson could describe them. But the poem is not to be compared either for beauty of versification or power of thought with some which follow, poems in which the author seems to have recovered all that matchless melody which we find in his earlier writings, but had certainly begun to lose its sweetness in some of his later ones. Many of the poems now before us read as easily and softly as the "May Queen" or "Locksley Hall," and are at the same time full of power and pathos, mingled with the drollest humour. The poem "Despair" exhibits the ravings of a would-be suicide, rescued from the sea by a Dissenting minister, whose chapel he had been accustomed to attend. Here is one stanza:—

Have I crazed myself over their horrible infidel writings? O yes,
For these are the new dark ages, you see, of the popular press,
When the bat comes out of his cave, and the owls are whooping at noon,
And Doubt is the lord of this dunghill and crows to the sun and the moon,
Till the Sun and the Moon of our science are both of them turn'd into blood,
And Hope will have broken her heart, running after a shadow of good?
For their knowing and know-nothing books are scatter'd from hand to hand—
We have knelt in your know-all chapel too looking over the sand.

Perhaps the most touching poem in the whole collection is "Flight"—the flight of a girl on the night before her wedding day. The words are addressed to her sister, who lies sleeping by her side:—

I

Are you sleeping? have you forgotten? do not sleep, my sister dear!
How can you sleep? the morning brings the day I hate and fear;
The cock has crow'd already once, he crows before his time;
Awake! the creeping glimmer steals, the hills are white with rime.

II

Ah, clasp me in your arms, sister, ah, fold me to your breast!
Ah, let me weep my fill once more, and cry myself to rest!
To rest? to rest and wake no more were better rest for me,
Than to waken every morning to that face I loathe to see:

III

I envied your sweet slumber, all night so calm you lay,
The night was calm, the morn is calm, and like another day;
But I could wish you moaning sea would rise and burst the shore,
And such a whirlwind blow these woods, as never blew before.

IV

For, one by one, the stars went down across the gleaming pane,
And project after project rose, and all of them were vain;
The blackthorn-blossom fades and falls and leaves the bitter sloe,
The hope of catch at vanishes and youth is turn'd to woe.

V.

Come, speak a little comfort! all night I pray'd with tears,
And yet no comfort came to me, and now the morn appears,
When he will tear me from your side, who bought me for his slave:
This father pays his debt with me, and weds me to my grave.

XXII.

You will not leave me thus to grieve to wander forth forlorn;
We never changed a bitter word, not one since we were born;
Our dying mother join'd our hands; she know this father well;
She bade us love like souls in Heaven, and now I fly from Hell.

XXIII.

And you with me; and we shall light upon some lonely shore,
Some lodge within the waste sea-dunes, and hear the waters roar,
And see the ships from out the West go dipping thro' the foam,
And sunshine on that sail at last which brings our Edwin home.

Yet we think, after all, the gem of the volume must be allowed to be "To-morrow." It is the description of an Irish peasant girl parting from her lover a day or two before he starts for the English harvest work. He promises to meet her once again "to-morrow"—but he never comes, and nothing more is heard of him for forty years, when his remains are found in a bog, where he had been drowned that very night on which he parted from Molly.

VI.

Och, bonny Magee, wid the red o' the rose, an' the white o' the May,
An' yer hair as black as the night, an' yer eyes as bright as the day!
Achora, yer laste little whisper was sweet as the lilt of a bird!
Acushla, ye set me heart batin' to music wid ivery word!
An' sorra the Queen wid her sceptre in sich an illegant han',
An' the fall o' yer foot in the dance was as light as snow on the lan',
An' the sun kem out of a cloud whiniver ye walkt in the shtreet,
An' Shamus O'Shea was yer shadda, an' laid himself undher yer feet.

An' I loved ye meself wid a heart and a half, me darlin', and he
'Ud 'a shot his own sowl dead for a kiss of ye, Molly Magee.

VII.

Arrah now, here's a quare thing they wor diggin' the bog, an' they foun'
Dhrownded in black bog-wather a corp lyin' undher groun'.

XI.

How an iver they come to this body they foun' an the grass
Be the chapel-door, an' the people 'ud see it that wint in to mass—
But a frish gineration had riz, an' most of the ould was few,
An' I didn't know him meself, an' none of the parish knew.

XII.

But Molly kem limpin' up wid her stick, she was lamed iv a knee,
Thin a slip of a gossoon call'd, "Div ye know him, Molly Magee?"
An' she stood up strait as the Queen of the world—she lifted her head—
"He said he would meet me to-morra!" an' dhropt down dead an the dead.

XIII.

Och, Molly, we thought, machree, ye would start back agin into life,
Whin we laid yez, aich be aich, at yer wake like husban' an' wife.
Sorra the dhry eye thin but was wet for the frinds that was gone!
Sorra the silent throat but we hard it cryin' "Ochone!"
An' Shamus O'Shea, that has now ten childer, hansome an' tall,
Him an' his childer wor keenin' as if he had lost thim all.

XIV.

Thin his Riverence buried thim both in wan grave be the dead boortree,
The young man Danny O'Roon wid his ould woman Molly Magee.

"The Spinster's Sweet Arts" is a piece that many readers will relish very greatly, and especially all lovers of cats. The speaker is a maiden lady who has kept herself clear from all the wiles of mankind, though being possessed of two hundred a year, she had many offers. She now names her cats after her former lovers. There are two Tommy's, a Steevie, and a Rob, and the verses consisting partly of an address to her *hussan* and partly to her feline friends, without any sure or certain distinction between the two, the effect very often is highly comic. Thus, she takes Rob upon her lap, and proceeds to apostrophise the other Rob, as follows:—

IV.

Rob, coom oop 'ere o' my knee. Thou sees that i' spite o' the men
I 'a kep' thruf thick an' thin my two 'oonderd a-year to mysen;
Yis! thaw tha call'd me es pretty es ony lass i' the Shere;
An' thou be es pretty a Tabby, but Robby I seed thurf ya theere.

VI.

D'ya mind the murnin' when we was a-walkin' togither, an' stood
By the claay'd-oop pond, that the foalk be sa scared at, i' Gigglesby wood,
Wheer the poor wench drowndid hersen, black Sal, es 'ed been disgraaced?
An' I feel'd thy arm es I stood wur a-creeapin' about my waaist;
An' me es wur allus afear'd of a man's gittin' ower fond,
I sidled awaay an' awaay till I plumpt foot fust i' the pond;
And, Robby, I niver 'a liked tha sa well, as I did that daay,
Fur tha joompt in thysen, an' tha hoickt my feet wi' a flop fro' the claay.
Ay, stick oop thy back, an' set oop thy taail, tha may gie ma a kiss,
Fur I walk'd wi' tha all the way hoam an' wur niver sa nigh saayin' Yis.
But wa boath was i' sich a clat we was shaamed to cross Gigglesby Greean,
Fur a cat may loook at a king thou knaws but the cat mun be clean.
Sa we boath on us kep out o' sight o' the winders o' Gigglesby Hinn—
Naay, but the claws o' tha! quiet! they pricks clean thruf to the skin—
An' wa boath slinkt 'oam by the brokken shed i' the laane at the back,
Wheer the poodle runn'd at tha' once, an' thou runn'd oop o' the thack;
An' tha squeedg'd my 'and i' the shed, fur theere we was forced to 'ide,
Fur I seed that Steevie wur coomin' and one o' the Tommies beside.

VII.

Theere now, what art 'a mewin at, Steevie? for owt I can tell—
Robby wur fust to be sewer, or I mowt a' liked tha as well.

VIII.

But, Robby, I thowt o' tha all the while I wur chaangin' my gown,
An' I thowt shall I chaange my staate? but, O Lord, upo' coomin' down—
My bran-new carpet es fresh es a midder o' flowers i' Maay—
Why 'edn't tha wiped thy shoes? it wur clatted all ower wi' claay.
An' I could 'a cried ammost, fur I seed that it couldn't be,

An' Robby I gied tha a raatin that sattled thy coortin' o' me,
An' Molly an' me was agreed, as we was a cleanin' the floor,
That a man be a durty thing an' a trouble an' plague wi' indoor.
But I rued it arter a bit, fur I stuck to tha moor na the rest,
But I couldn't 'a lived wi' a man an' I knaws it be all fur the best.

For "Balin and Balan," described as an introduction to "Merlin and Vivien," we do not care very much. It is rather tedious, nor is the "Charge of the Heavy Brigade" at all equal to the "Charge of the Light Brigade." The "Epilogue" is very pretty and very Tennysonian:—

IRENE.

Not this way will you set your name
A star among the stars.

POET.

What way?

IRENE.

You praise when you should blame
The barbarism of wars.
A juster epoch has begun.

POET.

Yet tho' this cheek be gay,
And that bright hair the modern sun,
Those eyes the blue to-day,
You wrong me, passionate little friend.
I would that wars should cease,
I would the globe from end to end
Might sow and reap in peace,
And some new Spirit o'erbear the old,
Or Trade re-frain the Powers
From war with kindly links of gold,
Or Love with wreaths of flowers.
Slav, Teuton, Kelt, I count them all
My friends and brother souls,
With all the peoples, great and small,
That wheel between the poles.
But since, our mortal shadow, Ill
To waste this earth began—
Perchance from some abuse of Will
In worlds before the man
Involving ours—he needs must fight
To make true peace his own,
He needs must combat might with might,
Or Might would rule alone;
And who loves War for War's own sake
Is fool, or crazed, or worse;
But let the patriot-soldier take
His meed of fame in verse;
Navy—tho' that realm were in the wrong
For which her warriors bleed,
It still were right to crown with song
The warrior's noble deed—

The lines in Virgil are also very happy, and hit off Virgil's points with great exactness. On the whole, we have read these poems with great delight, because they not only show no falling off in the Laureate's powers, but, in our own opinion, a distinct improvement, which at the age of seventy-four, as Lord Tennyson tells us that he is, is something to be observed with admiration.—*Standard.*

A TERRIBLE STORY.

A DUBLIN correspondent has telegraphed to the *St. James's Gazette* the particulars of a mutiny and some terrible scenes some weeks ago on a ship belonging to the British mercantile marine which has been doing duty as a Chinese transport in the Chinese seas. The story is contained in a long letter to a Dublin gentleman which has just arrived. The writer is chief steward on the vessel on which the mutiny occurred, but as every effort has been made by the authorities ... to prevent the affair from becoming known, he ... his name and that of the ship not to be given. He, however, is a highly respectable man, and the truth of the remarkable story he tells cannot be doubted. The writer states that his steamer was chartered by the Chinese for $10,000 to take ... Black Flags from Amoy, six-hundred miles, ... Black Flags ... who had been disbanded ... On being marched to Amoy they had committed fearful murders and atrocities, and the Government were very anxious to get them ... they were a terror. At the embarkation about 1,000 were disarmed, but they crowded ... too fast, and the work of disarming ... abandoned. Many of them ... liquor with them, and ... The ship was crowded ... forecastle, between decks ... passage. After getting under way ... difficulty, the Black Flags commenced ... having plenty of money about them and were all night quarrelling, fighting and murdering each other. Numbers were thrown overboard alive or dead. Some were ... were strangled, and none of ... the crew dared interfere. The writer ... saw the murdered men pitched overboard during the night. When morning came a dozen of dead bodies were thrown overboard. Some of them having been stabbed, squeezed to death, or having died from want of water. A party of the Black Flags seized the water on board and guarded it, refusing any to the crew. A fearful rush followed ... other Black Flags trying to get at the water. The heat was fearful, and many died from thirst. The Black Flags destroyed all the food, threw the cooking apparatus overboard with the cooking apparatus, and threatened to kill the cooks. They eventually began to drink sea water. The sailors, who were fearfully parched, crawled down to the engine-room and got condensed water and drank it, though it was quite hot. Things became still more serious, and the Black Flags threatened to kill the crew, drawing knives across their own throats to convey to the sailors their meaning. They succeeded in seizing some of the captain by the beard, and held a knife to his throat. Eventually the vessel was put back to Amoy, where a British warship was anchored. The commander of the latter prepared to sweep the vessel's deck with his Gatlings and eventually boarded her. The mutineers were then standing on deck with their black flags hoisted on spears. Two Chinese gunboats subsequently arrived and took off the Black Flags, those refusing to leave being thrown overboard and left to get to land as they could. Six of the mutineers were at once beheaded and 100 were mulcted. Five dead mutineers were afterwards found in the lower hold, having been crushed to death.

THE INDIAN DELEGATES.

THE *Standard* published the following letter, signed "M." on Dec. 9:—"Whatever may be the final result of this election, it is at least made one thing clear, that the voice of the self-elected Indian Association is as little regarded by English electors as it is representative of the Indian people at large. The Association gave the following as 'worthy, in its opinion, of the support of British voters':—Mr. Bright (L), Marquis of Hartington (L), Mr. L. Ghose (L), Mr. J. S. Keay (L), Mr. Slagg (L), Mr. Wilfrid Blunt (C), Mr. W. Digby (L), to whom may be added Mr. Firth, on the authority of the 'Delegates.' All these, except the first two, were unsuccessful at the poll. The following were 'rejected, as not deserving the support of the British voters':—Sir R. Temple (C), Sir J. Fergusson (C), Mr. J. M. Maclean (C), Sir Lewis Pelly (C.), Sir Roper Lethbridge (C), Mr. A. S. Ayrton (L). All these but the last have been elected. It is worthy of note that the only Conservative recommended by the Association and the only Liberal in their rejected list lost their elections. Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, the President of the Association, resigned immediately on the above lists being issued."

"Alpha" writes:—Your correspondent "M." seems to imagine that the Indian Delegates were the nominees of only one Indian Association, whereas they were selected by three separate Associations, located in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively. There was however, some difference of opinion among the members of these Associations as to the "programme" which their Delegates should carry with them to England. This programme, indeed, caused a split in the Associations, not unlike that we have witnessed, on a larger scale, at home, between the Moderates and Immoderates in the Liberal camp. The old experienced and moderate members of the Associations were opposed to any manifestation of partisanship with either political Party in England, knowing that a turn of the political wheel may sometimes give power to a Liberal and sometimes to a Conservative Ministry; the younger and more sanguine spirits of the Associations—misled no doubt, by too cocksure promises from England that the Conservatives were to be utterly routed at the General Election—determined to throw in their lot with the side that promised to win. Your correspondent mentions that the President of the Bombay Association resigned rather than give his sanction to the resolution—which could obviously have come only from young and inexperienced men—adopted by the Association. The Madras Association ignored the sound advice given to it by Sir T. Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I., one of the ablest and best informed native statesmen in India, and acted on a resolution passed by what a native gentleman, writing to me from Madras, calls a few "fiery young patriots." Under these circumstances, the failure of the Delegates' mission, so far as influencing the election of certain candidates was concerned, will not excite much surprise or regret in India. Had the delegates been commissioned to steer clear of Party politics in England, and to advocate the return to Parliament of men capable of speaking on Indian affairs with the knowledge that is founded on experience, they might have fairly claimed to represent public opinion in India, and would have received a welcome from both political Parties in England. Had Mr. Lalmohun Ghose offered himself to the electors of Deptford as an independent candidate so far as English politics are concerned, I am inclined to think that India would have had a better chance of now having his services in the House of Commons. As it is, the failure of the Delegates must be attributed to their complicity in the too obvious electioneering tactics of Radical wire-pullers.

The native gentleman whose opinion I have already quoted makes a few other observations which may both amuse and enlighten your readers:—"At the recent election out here of Municipal Commissioners all the evils of canvassing for votes and offering gratifications of one sort or another, which have been invented in America and England, have been taught by the educated Caucus in Madras . . . We owe this to Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government. The spread of Democratic feeling since Lord Ripon's scheme is partly due also to the ways of Gladstone and Chamberlain's Government in England. Of course, it is not possible to extinguish Democracy in these days; but the democratic feeling communicated to this country agitates and incites our youngsters in every direction, and excites the fears of the more thoughtful section of the community. But I hope there will arise some safe guards to govern this great movement or impetuous current, as otherwise it would throw back the cause of true progress, if not prove a curse to the country."

THE SULTAN AND THE EASTERN CRISIS.

THE *Standard* publishes the following from a Varna correspondent:—While the attention of Europe has been divided between the prowess of Prince Alexander and his young armies and the vain attempt of the Conference to keep pace with the rapid march of events in the Balkan Peninsula, there have been but few eyes to watch the deepening gloom that has settled upon the pale, care-worn face of the unhappy Ruler who, according to Mussulman tradition and prophecy, is doomed to be the last Sovereign of the House of Othman. Never during the whole course of his ten years' troublous reign has Abdul Hamid been more torn by conflicting doubts—impelled at one moment to action, and restrained again the next by equal fears and forebodings of evil. From the moment when the spectre of sinister designs upon his own person, skilfully worked by Said Pacha's opponents at the Palace, prompted him to reject the ex-Grand Vizier's advice to detach six thousand men from the garrison of the capital and march them into Philippolis before the arrival of Prince Alexander should have consummated the union of the two Bulgarias, he has never ceased to regret the golden opportunity which, once gone, could never recur. To redeem this fatal error he has strained to the utmost the financial resources of his Empire, and spread ruin and disaffection throughout the provinces, in order to gather together in European Turkey an imposing military force, which, he dreads, however, to bring into action. While, on the one hand, he has ordered with feverish haste and reckless disregard of consequences vast military preparations, he snatches eagerly, on the other, at every excuse for delaying decisive measures. With his wonderful insight into character, Sir William White appears to have at once grasped the full measure of the Sultan's infirmity of purpose, and it is this circumstance which has mainly assisted him to fight successfully and single-handed, notwithstanding all the disadvantages of inferior diplomatic rank, and of a Home Government trembling in the balance of an electoral campaign, against so powerful a combination as that of the Ambassadors of the Three Empires, tacitly supported by France and Italy, and backed by the whole influence of the Military Party at Yildiz Kiosk.

Thus it happens that while the Turkish Press and the Turkish Ministers outvie each other in denouncing the obstructive policy of England, there is good reason to believe that the Sultan himself is secretly but little inclined to resent the action of the British Representative, which alone has delayed the delivery of a collective European mandate to which Turkey without a fatal confession of hopeless impotency, could not have refused to act. If, however, England has so far saved Turkey from the dangerous complications which must ensue upon any attempt to revive the direct rule of the Porte in Eastern Roumelia she has increased the internal perils which surround the Sultan's Throne. Notwithstanding all his efforts to counterbalance the loss of power suffered of late years by the Sultanate by restoring the spiritual power of the Caliphate, Abdul Hamid's influence with the Mussulman clergy and the more fanatical elements of the population has been on the wane ever since he allowed Egypt to drift into the hands of the English. It is no secret that during Sir Drummond Wolff's stay at Constantinople efforts were made by some of the leading Ulemas to approach the Special Envoy upon this subject—efforts which it is needless to say, received no more encouragement from Sir Drummond than they are likely to receive from Sir William White, both of whom are too sincerely penetrated, not only with the loyalty due to the Sovereign to whom they are accredited, but also with the personal conviction of Abdul Hamid's patriotic intentions. The growing unpopularity of the Sultan with the Military Party, due to his prudent aversion to any armed intervention on the part of Turkey in the affairs of a thankless vassal State is, however, a far more serious feature of the present situation. The Ulema and Softas have no means of material action, but their moral support may be a valuable adjunct to the action of a powerful military factor. The enrolment of the Reserves and of the Redifs of the Regular Army not hitherto called under arms is causing widespread misery in the provinces, while the enormous expenditure involved in these vast military preparations can only be met ultimately by increasing the already ruinous burdens of Imperial taxation.

What will the feelings of the populations be, if all these sacrifices turn out to be vain demanded of them for no tangible purpose, if the recent levies have at last to be disbanded and dismissed to their home *re infecta* after having been mere passive witnesses of a further humiliation of the Sultanate? It still remains to be seen whether the Sultan will be able to resist to the bitter end the growing pressure of such grave considerations, and whether he will not finally be compelled, like other wiser and bolder Sovereigns, to sacrifice considerations of policy to the more urgent considerations of dynastic interests and self-preservation. But if the final order is ever given from Yildiz Kiosk for the Ottoman troops to cross the frontier of Eastern Roumelia, it will be given with much the same feelings of reluctance and the same painful forebodings with which Napoleon III. signed at St. Cloud the fatal declaration of war against Prussia.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of this company was held at the offices, Leadenhall-street, on Dec. 8, Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., in the chair. The chairman stated that in the first place he would refer to the conduct of the business of the company during the past twelve months, and he would remark that the trade of the country during that period had been in anything but a prosperous condition. They were passing through a cycle of low prices and general depression in almost every branch of business, and shipping had very materially suffered from it. The amount of new steam tonnage built had been beyond the trade requirements of the country. From 1880 to 1884 inclusive, the total steam shipping tonnage constructed amounted to 3,400,000 tons, and deducting the vessels lost or sold, which represented 900,000 tons, the total was still something like 2,500,000. Then the shipping interest during the last two seasons had been unfavourably affected by the fair, if not good, harvest of this country, which reduced the amount of food supplies brought from abroad, and consequently the employment of vessels was less. The wheat exports from India, he might mention, in 1879-80 amounted to only 109,777 tons, while in 1883 they reached the enormous figures of 1,047,824 tons, but in 1884-85 the exports from that country retrograded to 792,714 tons, the total decrease for the year being about 250,000 tons. The amount received by the company for freight during the year had been 1,109,592*l*., or an excess of 30,000*l*. over the previous year, which he thought, in view of the facts to which he had already referred, would be considered a satisfactory future. During the twelve months there had been considerable fluctuation in the rates of freight at all ports of the company's service. The drought in Australia and the low price of produce in this country had caused a very considerable falling off in freights from that colony. The chairman then called attention to the different rates of freight that had prevailed to and from Bombay, Calcutta, China, and Australia, and stated that the company's steamers had to carry on an average 25 per cent below their carrying capacity. The passenger traffic for the first time for five years, showed a diminution, but the amount involved was comparatively small—about 7,000*l*.—and he did not attach any importance to it. The quarantine to which they had had to submit had affected the passenger receipts of the Italian and Eastern service, and then the danger early in the year of a war with Russia caused a falling off in the passenger traffic, particularly that of military officers from India. They had had to employ more vessels and run an increased mileage to make up the revenue they had, and of course the expenses had necessarily increased. When the Government transport account was finally closed they would have something more to place to the credit of the company. In the miscellaneous expenses the two items of telegrams, telephones, and stamps and advertising amounted to over 21,000*l*., and that might perhaps be regarded as very heavy, and when they looked back to the year 1879 the amount was then only about half that sum, but then the revenue of the company for that year was only 1,893,396*l*., with a subsidy of 89,000*l*., while the revenue of the past year was no less than 2,391,788*l*., and they could not expect to raise that sum without additional expense all round. They had, owing to the adverse rate of exchange, lost 69,571*l*. during the past year, which was an increase of 5,400*l*. over the previous year. Exclusive of the transport service the working receipts had been 1 per cent. less than in the previous year. All things considered, he thought that they had done well in being able to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. on the year's working, and to carry another 1 per cent., or 45,000*l*., to a temporary reserve or contingency fund. At the time of the threatened war with Russia this company had 3,000,000*l*. of property afloat, and the directors deemed it only prudent to insure 1,000,000*l*. of that amount, and he hoped the shareholders would concur in the prudence of that course. One of the two new steamers under construction at the date of the last report—viz., the Coromandel—had completed her first voyage to Calcutta and back, and the new machinery with which she was supplied, known as the triple expansion principle, had been found very satisfactory in every point, and the consumption of fuel had, as was expected, been considerably less than under the old principle. The tenders for the new mail service had to be sent in by March 31 next. During the tenure of the past mail service, which the company had faithfully and punctually performed for six years, they had constructed 82,049 tons of new ships, at a cost of 2,263,863*l*., and in repairing, renewing, and up-keep they had spent a further sum of 1,393,722*l*., together 3,657,585*l*. During the past year they had added to the fleet 20,000 tons, and the value of the fleet on Sept. 30 last stood in the company's books at 14*l*. 11*s*. 7*d*. per ton. The report was adopted, and a dividend of 2½ per cent., a bonus from underwriting account of 1 per cent., and from transport account of 2 per cent., declared, making with the interim dividend 8 per cent. for the year.

MILLER'S MOSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once, and prevents inflammation. Per bottle, Re. 1. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE CHERSONESE WITH THE GILDING OFF.

REVIEWING a book by Mrs. Emily Innes bearing the title, the *Athenæum* says:—Mrs. Innes's title naturally invites comparison with Miss Bird's account of the same region. In the work itself the writer appears rather to deprecate any such comparison, contrasting—while she cordially testifies to the accuracy of Miss Bird's account—"the brilliancy and attractiveness of her descriptions" with "the dulness and gloom of mine." But dulness and gloom, though unpleasant to endure, may furnish effective material for description. Mrs. Innes wonders how Miss Bird would have relished a protracted residence in the dismal station of Langat, of which "she took a passing glimpse, and admired it very much." Miss Bird can expatiate on horrors as well as most people, and if she had survived the experience they would not have suffered in the description; but the picture presented by our author's simple narrative would not be improved by any amount of word-painting.

Her husband was Assistant-Resident in one of the Malay Protected States, and the Residency stood on a flat mud swamp, an "ancient dilapidated shed made of palm-leaves, propped up on about fifty tottering legs made of the stems of palms." Rain poured down through the loose and tattered thatch, where the rats—"the only beings that enjoyed themselves thoroughly in Durian Sabatang"—sported among the black and solid cobwebs in the rafters.

"The use of the shed's fifty legs soon became apparent. The first morning after our arrival, on looking out of the window-hole (windows there are none, of course, in so hot a climate), I saw the whole country was under water, and one of my poor hens, which I had brought with me from Langat, was floating past the house on the flood with all her new-born chickens."

Although the station was forty miles up the river, these floods always recurred with a high tide, so that the gallant efforts made to play lawn-tennis on the swamp did not meet with the success which they deserved.

Among other evils of such a residence were a trying climate; the dependence on Singapore for the necessaries of life, which only arrived at long and irregular intervals; and the almost entire absence of civilized society. This gave and indeed invited opportunities for the study of Malay character, on which such opposite verdicts have been expressed. At first Mrs. Innes found her privacy invaded at all hours by women of the lower class, devoid of tact, refinement, or information; and accordingly, finding that nothing was to be gained from them, while their morals were hopelessly beyond her power to mend, she was obliged to set limits to their visits. But the upper class, consisting entirely of the households of the Rajas, were not much more interesting. Some of the men, indeed, were better informed. One of the more intelligent Rajas, however, "remarked to me one day that he would rather like to learn English, 'only,' he said, 'there is this objection to English, that it is only spoken by about a dozen people in the world, even counting the Governor of Singapore and his followers; while wherever you go—to the north, south, east, or west, or beyond the wind—you find Malay spoken.'" The national laziness, she asserts, is connected with the national costume, whether as cause or effect is uncertain; but at all events, "a Malay woman can never use more than one hand at a time for anything, the other being always occupied in keeping her clothes on."

The Malays do not like our energetic interfering ways, and during an outbreak of cholera the writer met a procession about to propitiate the powers of evil by the sacrifice of two images, which there was reason to suppose represented the Resident and another official! Yet they were at home to Mr. Innes and others who laboured among them, and gladly accepted their arbitration in disputes where little besides a point of honour was involved, and both parties were glad to terminate the quarrel. To the unsophisticated Malay it was quite an insult to ask if he will sell anything. Malays from the up-country used sometimes to find their way to my door, with their hands full of fowls, which they said they wished to lay at my feet. They were the poorest ryots possible, with nothing on but a ragged and dirty Sarong, yet they were quite horrified at my asking if they had brought their fowls to *sell*. They carefully explained that the fowls (perhaps several dollars' worth) were a present to me; but in the same breath they suggested that if out of my compassion for them I would give them a small trifle to buy rice, it would be very acceptable. It seemed to me that the distinction between selling and this proposed proceeding was imaginary, so I used to force them in a hard-hearted way to mention a price. I generally found that the more delicacy and refinement of feeling they had paraded, the higher was the price they wanted, and the less the fowls would bear examination. The owner appeared to think that the fowls would taste better on account of having belonged to a noble race that had never soiled its scutcheon by commercial dealings.

In spite of their many faults they seem to have shown much kindness to the writer at times when, from the absence of her husband, such help was specially valuable, and she indignantly and deprecates the charge of "treachery" commonly brought against the race.

"The most tragic event recorded by Mrs. Innes is the murder by the Chinese gang of a British official, Captain Lloyd, whose fate the author narrowly escaped. Hearing a noise in the night—she was on a visit to the Lloyds—she looked out and saw "two Chinamen dashing open a box with hatchets. Yet I was far from guessing what was the fact, namely, that my host had been murdered a few minutes before, and that he and his wife were now lying weltering in their blood, just inside that doorway! I cried out loudly, 'Captain Lloyd! Mrs. Lloyd! What is all this! What is the matter?' There was, of course, no answer; but one of the Chinamen looked up, saw me, and, with his hatchet still in his hand, made for the door of my bed-room. I darted down and held the door, in the insane hope of keeping him out; but alas! it was only made, like the rest of the house, of palm-leaves lashed together with rattan, and in another moment the Chinaman had forced it open, and stood before me. Even then I did not understand that he intended to murder me. The Chinaman marched gravely and steadily into the middle of the room, I retreating before him, and saying in Malay, 'What are you doing here? What do you want? Get out!' He made no answer, but held the hatchet up in front of him, grasping the handle with both hands, and, without the smallest change of expression in his countenance, made cuts, as I then thought, ineffectually at my head. I raised my hand to parry the blows, and, as I felt absolutely no pain, fancied I had succeeded; but I must have fallen down insensible, as I remember nothing more. The doctor, on afterwards examining my head, found three trifling cuts and one severe one upon it, the latter about four inches long and tolerably deep. It may seem stupid of me to have been so long in taking in the idea that I was going to be murdered, but I must plead in excuse that the demeanour of my friend, the Chinaman, was calculated to mislead me as to his intentions. The ideal murderer of history and fiction is, as we know, a being full of fire and fury rushing upon his victim with a glance so deadly that it tells its own tale, and at once carries conviction even to the dullest intellect. But this man was calm, composed, phlegmatic; he advanced without the smallest emotion or hurry, and appeared, in fact, exactly as if he were going about his ordinary business."

"After such experiences it is not wonderful that some change and rest were necessary, but circumstances soon required a return to "our butcherless, bakerless, tailorless, cobblerless, doctorless bookless, milkless, postless, and altogether comfortless jungle." Above and beyond these drawbacks to happiness, however, that which made Mr. Innes's position finally untenable was, we are told, the Resident's conduct towards him, which the writer describes in language which certainly does not lack directness. We must, of course, remember that in such cases "one story is good till another is told"; and the charges are so direct and circumstantial that the other story ought to be forthcoming.

Arriving in England in broken health and "all but penniless," our author found that her "relatives were inclined to console me for all I had gone through, by saying, 'At any rate, you have gained experience.' But it seems to me that there are some experiences—such as being half murdered, for instance—that one is just as well without."

The reader will be inclined to sympathize rather with the common-sense view of the sufferer than with the philosophy of her relatives.

DARING BURGLARY IN VIENNA.

A MOST daring and successful burglary was committed on Sunday, Dec. 6, on the premises of Herr Granichstadten, the Court jeweller, in the Graben, Vienna, and jewels to the value of more than £20,000 were stolen. The thieves have not yet been caught; but from the method of their work, and from sundry housebreaking implements which they left behind them, the police believe them to have come from England. Herr Granichstadten's shop was open on Sunday until noon; and it is supposed that the burglars must have commenced their operations towards nightfall, when the streets were deserted, owing to rain. The amount of work that they did, the extent of their depredations, and the care with which they selected the most valuable articles of portable jewellery prove that they must have spent a long time over the robbery. They were evidently well acquainted with the premises, for they effected an entrance through the blocked-up door in the outhouse. Having smashed the wooden partition, they twisted out the screws of the lock, prized the door open, and then found themselves in the shop. The most valuable trinkets were deposited in three iron safes, fitted with the latest improvements, yet all three were burst open. The tools used for this purpose are said to have been of the finest English make. One of those which were left behind has on the blade the name "J. Buck, London," another the name of "Moss Brothers." The robbery was not discovered till nine o'clock on Monday morning, when a servant came to unfasten the shutters and open the door. The shop was then seen to be strewn with heaps of silver, paper, and empty jewel-cases. Articles that were too heavy, or more showy than precious, seem to have been rejected with nice discrimination. In all, so far as is known up to the present, 253 articles have been stolen, the list of these filling nearly a column in the newspapers. The most valuable article is a string of pearls, valued at 9,000*l*. The greatest excitement has been caused in Vienna by this affair. The Vienna police have sent telegrams to all the principal Continental cities and to Scotland-yard giving notice of the burglary.

THE IRISH ELECTORAL BLACK LIST.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"For the information of the Parnellite electors of Great Britain and the members of the Irish National League in Great Britain, a circular has just been issued by the officials of the Irish National League of Great Britain. It is accompanied by a list of 117 members of the coming Parliament who have voted against Irish interests, especially on the questions of coercion and the expulsion of the Irish members from the House of Commons. The list is headed by the Ministers of the late Government, and Sir William Harcourt is singled out as the chief offender against the Irish Parliamentary party. The late Home Secretary is credited with no fewer than 227 anti-Irish votes. Next comes Sir Henry James, against whom Irish electors used every possible influence at the recent election for Bury. Sir Henry James, it is stated, gave 226 votes against the Irish party on the Crimes Act, and the motions for suspension during the last Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain follows with 211 votes, Sir Charles Dilke with 210, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman with 209, and Mr. John Bright with 201. Particular attention is called to the votes of the members of the Radical section of the Liberal party, and among these are included some members of the last Parliament who have not been re-elected. Mr. Courtney gave no fewer than 196 votes on the Crimes Act and other repressive measures; Mr. Mundella, 206; Mr. Rylands, vigorously opposed by the Irish at Burnley, 153; Mr. Bryce, 110; Mr. H. Gladstone, 175; Mr. Illingworth, 129; Mr. A. Morley, 172; Mr. Thorold Rogers, 159. Great credit is taken for the number of members of the late Parliament who have been defeated in some cases wholly and in others partially by the Irish vote at the borough elections. The following alphabetical list is given as an indication of the cause of the hostility displayed against the candidates and a justification of the results. The figures represent the number of votes given in favour of the Crimes Act in its various stages or the other hostile measures taken by the late Government in the House of Commons:—Mr. Ainsworth, late candidate for the Egremont Division, 132; Mr. A. Arnold (Salford), 140; Mr. J. S. Balfour (Croydon), 112; Mr. Barren (Leeds), 168; Mr. Beaumont (Wakefield), 77; Mr. Briggs (Blackburn), 122; Mr. Jacob Bright (Manchester), 7; Mr. W. S. Caine (Tottenham), 132; Mr. Cheetham (Derby), 76; Mr. Childers (Pontefract), 168; Mr. Cropper (Kendal), 16; Mr. J. K. Cross (Bolton), 28; Mr. Earp (Newark), 40; Mr. Firth (Kensington), 129; Mr. Foljambe (Notts), 158; Mr. D. Grant (Marylebone), 37; Sir A. Hayter (Bath), 233; Sir F. Herschell (Durham), 221; Mr. Holland (Brighton), 101; Mr. Holms (Hackney), 207; Mr. Hopwood, Q.C. (Stockport), 13; Alderman W. Lawrence (London City), 141; Sir J. C. Lawrence (Lambeth), 143; Mr. Lee (Southampton), 70; Mr. McIver (Plymouth), 21; Sir William M'Arthur (Lambeth), 47; Mr. W. M'Intyre, Q.C. (Worcester), 119; Mr. Hugh Mason (Ashton-under-Lyne), 16; Mr. Dick Peddie (Kilmarnock Burghs), 161; Mr. Pender (Wick), 55; Mr. G. Russell (Aylesbury), 104; Mr. G. Slagg (Manchester), 34; Mr. Lyulph Stanley (Oldham), 113; Mr. W. Thomasson (Bolton), 56; Mr. Summers (Stalybridge), 131; Mr. Vivian (Camborne), 103; Mr. Willis, Q.C. (Peckham), 171. In each of the 41 constituencies named an Irish electorate exists, and in each the Irish electors were specifically directed to vote against the candidates in the list. The only exception is the City of London, where there is no Irish organization. Even in Cornwall it is claimed that a considerable Irish vote was given by the Irish miners engaged in the Camborne Division against Mr. Vivian. The list has been forwarded to all the constituencies classified for circulation among the electors; and arrangements have been made that during the next Parliament the Irish voters in the constituencies of Great Britain shall be supplied periodically with official statements as to the votes of the new members on all questions affecting Ireland. The tabulated statement has been compiled by Mr. Brady, the general secretary of the London Executive, and Mr. G. Booth, the hon. secretary of the Union of Metropolitan branches of the Irish National League of Great Britain."

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN MOROCCO.

THE first anti-slavery meeting ever held in the dominions of the Sultan Muley el Hassan has just taken place at the house of a well-known English resident in Tangier. The object of the meeting was to welcome Mr. John V. Crawford, late her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Cuba, a member of the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and Mr. Charles H. Allen, the secretary, who are visiting Morocco as a deputation of the Society. The meeting was a large and representative one, comprising well known names of nearly every European nationality resident in Morocco, and also one wealthy Moor, but the names are, for obvious reasons, suppressed. His Excellency the American Minister wrote to express his entire sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and his regret that temporary absence prevented his personal attendance. Resolutions were passed *nem. con.* warmly welcoming the gentlemen above named to Morocco, where it was stated Mr. Allen's former visit had produced good results, which would now most certainly be increased, and the meeting resolved itself into a committee pledged to assist the Anti-Slavery Society by every means in its power, more especially by the transmission of reliable information. It was also resolved to encourage the Society in its endeavour to arouse the public opinion of Europe, so that "the Governments of all civilised Powers may renew their efforts unitedly to put down this traffic in human beings by all peaceful means in their power." The proceedings which were of a very interesting and animated character, were conducted in Spanish and English; and the meeting lasted about three hours. Messrs. Crawford and Allen have also had an opportunity of taking down from the lips of the victim—a beautiful Jewess, about 20 years old—a full report of the atrocious punishment of 500 lashes inflicted upon her some two years ago, an account of which appeared at the time in the English newspapers. The perpetrator of this brutality was allowed to leave the country unpunished; nor has the poor girl ever received the smallest compensation. "This (says a correspondent of the *Daily News*, who sends the above) is only one amongst numberless atrocities perpetrated in this unhappy country by Moorish 'proteges' of foreign Powers who are all-powerful for evil and who misuse the 'protection' they receive to commit all kinds of villainies on the persons and properties of unprotected Moors. The whole question of granting 'protection' to natives demands a prompt and complete supervision—as does also the condition of the horrible dungeons into which these poor wretches are flung—even here in Tangier—on the mere word of the cruel governor of this town and his still more cruel son." Messrs. Crawford and Allen are about to visit the coast as far as Mogador, for the purpose of procuring further information as to the state of the slave trade, &c.

JANUARY PARLIAMENTS.

PARLIAMENT, it is announced, will meet for the despatch of business on the 12th of January. It is an ominous fact that Parliaments which have met in January have not as a rule been longlived. Since 1510 there have been 12 meetings of new Parliaments in January. The first of these Parliaments—namely, that which met on the 21st of January, 1510—came to an untimely end within six weeks of its birth, being dissolved on the 23rd of the following month. The next January Parliament met on the 16th of that month in 1541, and was dissolved on the 29th of March 1544. A painfully shortlived Parliament met on the 20th of January, 1558, and was dissolved on the 17th of November of the same year. Even less fortunate still was a Parliament that assembled on the 25th of January, 1559, and was dissolved on the 8th of May following, having lived less than four months. On the 12th of January, 1563, a Parliament met which managed to survive nearly four years, lasting until the 2nd of January, 1567. In 1621 Parliament met on the 30th of January, and was dissolved on the 6th of January 1622—lasting less than one year. A "Commonwealth" Parliament, which met on the 27th of January, 1659, came to grief in less than three months, being dissolved on the 22nd of April of the same year. On the 22nd of January, 1689, Parliament met, and was dissolved on the 6th of February, 1690. The Parliament that met on the 23th of January, 1728, was exceptionally fortunate. It lasted until the 18th of April, 1734; and the same good luck attended the Parliament that assembled on the 14th of January, 1735, and survived until the 28th of April, 1741. These two are the longest lived January Parliaments on record. The Parliament that met on the 14th of January, 1819, was dissolved on the 29th of February, 1820. In 1833 the Parliament which met on the 29th of January was dissolved on the 30th of December, 1834. This closes the list of January Parliaments. Their sad history bodes ill for the fate of the little stranger, whose birth has of late attracted such general interest.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, ... Farringdon-road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

As between the Christmas and New Year holidays we have only had three days open for business, our report of this week is more for the sake of uniformity than anything else. There has certainly been nothing new in the shape of trade developments to notice; and the quietness here has only been exceeded by the dulness reported from home. Exports meet a most limited inquiry on the other side, leading to quiet Exchange and depressed Freights; while imports are dull all round and in some instances rather lower in price. The Share market closed for the holidays on the 24th, and does not re-open until the 4th proximo.

MONEY is quite unchanged in every respect. The tone is easy, and promises to continued so for some time, while nominal rates of discount are unaltered at 4 per cent. with the Bank of Bombay and 2 per cent. outside. At these rates, however, there are no borrowers on Government Paper. The last Bank of Bombay return, which was in reality only down to this day week, showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of about 8 lakhs, but this probably was due to withdrawals in anticipation of the holidays.

EXCHANGE.—With the fact of Council drafts having been allotted in London last week at 1s. 6 31-32d. it was only to be expected that sterling should open here with a weaker tendency when business was resumed on Monday. Rates were practically reduced 1-32d. all round, and although on the strength of Bar Silver in London having recovered from 46⅞d. to 47d. per oz. and Calcutta showing a certain amount of firmness, the Banks have endeavoured to get private paper at previous rates, they have not succeeded in doing more than making a quotation. Credits ready are nominally up again to 1s. 6 3-16d., but with documents for payment negotiable at the same rate there can be little doubt that with a fair amount of good paper offering 1s. 6 [illegible]-32d. could be done. Ready rates at the close of business to-day are :—

Bank Bills on demand	..	..	1s. 5 15-16d. per rupee
Do.	[illegible] Transfer	..	1s. 6 [illegible]
Do.	3 mo[illegible] sight	..	1s. 6 1-[illegible]
Do.	4	..	1s. 6 3-32d.
Do.	6	..	[illegible]
Credits	3	..	1s. 6 [illegible]
Do.	6	..	[illegible]
Documents	3	..	1s. 6 [illegible]
Do.	6	..	[illegible]
Francs	3	..	[illegible]
Do.	6	..	[illegible]

—For future delivery we quote 3 months Credits for January at 1s. 6 3-16d., February at 1s. 6 [illegible], March [illegible], April-May [illegible] per rupee. In Bank Bills, however, nothing [illegible] and 1s. [illegible] 31-32d. telegraphic [illegible] not obtainable in any position.

The prevailing tone at the moment is [illegible] ly weak but under existing circumstances with almost no business doing it is [illegible] indicating any decided views regarding the future. No one indeed, either as buyer or seller, pretends to that at the moment [illegible] evident [illegible] to wait the outcome of [illegible] America. Respecting that, it seems generally believed we shall have something [illegible] within the next fortnight; but be it a [illegible] it is very evident the prevailing policy [illegible] is known, will be to [illegible].

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been sparingly dealt in during the three [illegible] and rates practically have remained [illegible] ruled at Rs. [illegible] for January and R[illegible] for February delivery [illegible] at the [illegible].

[illegible].—So far as [illegible] business goes, we can only report a quiet [illegible] steady tone. From the bazaar clearances are put at about 5,500 packages for the week, but in the shape of firm offer transactions we question whether [illegible] of that figure has been put through by European firms owing to the holidays on both sides.

In a general way we should say prices were unchanged, the only change worthy of note being a drop of [illegible] in American Drills owing to heavy [illegible] of cloth we hear there are sellers at Rs 7-4 per piece bazaar terms.

TWIST is dull at unaltered values both for imported and local yarns. For the latter there is some little inquiry for Calcutta, [illegible] China is taking very little at the moment.

METALS.—Copper is weak and annas 4 to annas 8 per cwt. lower again. Yellow Metal is [illegible] at former rates. Iron is steady with a moderate extent of business passing.

In COALS we have not heard of any business from first hands during the week. Sellers [illegible] arrive Rs. 14¾ for Davison's West [illegible], Rs. 14[illegible] to Rs. 15¼ for Cardiff [illegible]. Buyers hold for annas 4 per ton less.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been almost no inquiry from home buyers since the setting in of the Christmas holidays, and with the exception therefore of some ready purchases of Bengals and Oomras to cover this month's shipments, there has been next to nothing doing. Late this afternoon it is reported that business has taken place in Broach by sellers accepting a somewhat sudden reduction of about Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy; but in an ordinary way prices have not given way in the week more than about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Should the tenour of the home telegrams, however, not show any improvement after the New Year holidays, there are symptoms about that sellers will be much easier to deal with than has been the case hitherto. Crop accounts being now very favourable again. The actual figures of receipts and exports are, as usual, subjoined. Of new crop the arrivals to date are still light, the totals according to our calculation being as follows :—

	Bales.
Bengals	20,000
Berar	2,000
Khandeish	17,000
Hinganghat	7,000
	85,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1885.	1884.	1883.
For the week	18,780	14,103	29,938
Since 1st January	1,124,608	1,661,087	1,748,470
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	16,867	11,150	18,517
Since 1st January	732,637	1,222,837	1,323,491
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,757	410	781
Since 1st January	64,401	98,721	85,914

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission :—

New Crop—			per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	December dely.	..	Rs. 173	— 4 d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	..	164	— 3 25-32d.
Do. Good	do.	..	160	— 3 11-16d.
Do. Fine	January	..	170	— 3 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	..	162	— 3 ¾d.
Do. Good	do.	..	156	— 3 ⅝d.
Oomra, Fine	December	..	197	— 4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	..	190	— 4 ⅜d.
Do. Good	do.	..	184	— 4 ¼d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	..	179	— 4 ⅛d.
Do. Fine	March	..	191	— 4 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	..	185	— 4 5-16d.
Do. Good	do.	..	178	— 4 5-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	..	173	— 4 1-16d.
Broach, Fine	do.	..	206	— 4 13-16d.
Do. Good	do.	..	201	— 4 11-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	April	..	191	— 4 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	..	184	— 4 5-16d.
Do. Good	do.	..	179	— 4 ⅛d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	May	..	188	— 4 5-16d.
Westerns	do. June-July	..	175	— 4 3-32d.

FOR WHEAT AND SEEDS our market has been most inanimate during the past week, and there is no change in prices worthy of special notice. Current quotations to-day are :—

		Railway terms.		
Gingelly Seed White 15%		Rs.a.p.		
coloured (per cwt.)		6 14 0		
Mixed 50% (per cwt.)		6 8 0	Rs.a.p.	
Linseed	do.	6 11 0	5 15 6	(few sellers) Apl. May.
Rapeseed General Yellow	do.	5 14 0	5 14 0	(Nominal) Apl. May.
Red Delhi	do.	4 15 0	5 1 0	do.
Wheat white pessy No. 1	do.	3 13 9	3 13 9	do.
„ Laskari, fine	do.	3 13 0	3 12 0	do.
„ Khatha (hard red)	do.	3 4 8	3 5 6	do.
„ Ahmedabad (soft red)	do.	3 10 0	3 10 0	do.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

			1885.	1884.	1883.
Wheat—For 6 days	cwt.	..	114,362	145,885	81,057
Since 1st Jan.	„	..	12,1[illegible]	8,5[illegible]	10,479,464
Linseed—For 6 days	„	..	40,287	23,848	44,158
Since 1st Jan.	„	..	5,318,0[illegible]	4,365,568	4,[illegible]
Rapeseed—For 6 days	„	..	8,230	4,894	
Since 1st Jan.	„	..	1,679,777	1,191,109	
Gingelly—For 6 days	„	..	42,[illegible]	108,512	95,095
Since 1st Jan.	„	..	1,414,0[illegible]	1,460,618	1,600,[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Brig Amizade, 107 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Damaun (28th Dec.), with a general cargo.

THE B and I S N Co's steam-ship King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F G Raffin, sails to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE Barque Gleniver, 1,084 tons, Captain J Thomas, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst from Liverpool (25th Aug), with a cargo of 1,600 tons coal; she is consigned to the captain.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kangra, 1,479 tons, Captain J Stone, sails to-day for London with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surg M B Braganza and 8 deck passengers.

THE B. I S N Co's steam-ship Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain F E Gillet, sailed yesterday for Coasts and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain J J Arez, Mrs Moore and 3 children and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Secundra, Captain J C Sharp, which arrived in harbour on the 29th inst, from Calcutta (29th Nov), brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs Hore and 6 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Sirdhana, 1,973 tons, Captain J B MacRay, which arrived in harbour on the 29th inst from Calcutta (6th December), brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr F De Silva, Mr and Mrs L C Gomes and 6 children, Mr Wesey, Dr Nunes, and 31 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Castleford, 2,00[illegible] tons, Capt C A Sibthorpe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (27th Nov), with a cargo of 3,20[illegible] tons coal, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs G Beyts, Mrs Beyts (senior) and 2 children, Mr Thompson and 5 deck passengers. She is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
29	Gleniver	Thomas	Liverpool, Aug. 25.
30	Amizade	Nacoda	Damaun, Dec. 28.
	Castleford (s)	Sibthorpe	Cardiff, Nov. 27.

DEPARTURE

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
30	Ellora (s)	Gillet	Coasts & Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamers King Arthur, Raffin, for Mauritius and Kangra, Stone, London.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—[illegible] City of Carthage, for London; Shawnogg[illegible] [illegible] Amizade, Moz[illegible].

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
21	Earl Dunraven	Kerr	Melbourne, Oct. 26.
	Exporter	Kenzie	Rangoon.
	Catherstone (s)	Hunter	Hongkong, Dec. 8
	Jason	Henderson	London, Aug. 19.
	Wing Sang (s)	Crine	Hongkong, Dec. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. [illegible] Steamer City of Cambridge. Ships Sithona and [illegible] [illegible] Ironside.

Dec. [illegible] Steamers Killarney and Vega.

[illegible] Steamer [illegible] Simla.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. [illegible] ... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

[illegible] Madras	...	Cocanada.
Clive (s)	...	Calcutta.
Karamania (s)	...	Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, December 29.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., [illegible] p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]
Wet-Bulb Thermometer	[illegible]
Dew Point	67·6
Relative humidity of air	·704
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	[illegible]
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	[illegible]
General Directions of Wind	N. E. N. NNE, NE, ENE, W. WSW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	168

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 30.

[illegible]with, Lt-Col. Bo 2nd Infy, on leave from Kurrachee.

Hore Major, Bo 20th Infy, on duty, from Belgaum.

DECEMBER 28.

King, Capt. [illegible], on leave, from Kirkee.

DECEMBER 30.

Browne, Col, B[illegible], on furlough, from Edwardesabad.

Govan, Lt-Col. [illegible] 4th [illegible] P F Force, on furlough, [illegible].

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 28.

Tritton, Lt, Bo 5th Regt. N I, on leave, to Wellawan.

DECEMBER 31.

Deakin, Surg-Major, I M S, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 31.

Extract from District Orders by Brigadier-General Commanding the District, Bombay, 30th December, 1885. To-morrow the 1st January, 1886, being the day selected for the anniversary of the Proclamation of the assumption of the Title of Empress of India by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the troops in the garrison will parade in review order on the Oval in front of the Secretariat, and will be formed up at 7-15 a.m. in line, facing west, at open order with 12 paces, interval between Batteries R. A. with their guns in action on right; East York Regiment, Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps, 24th Regiment N. I. 21st Regiment N. I. on left.) Recruits and boys of Native Corps will keep the ground. The 21st Regiment N. I. will furnish points and colours Guards to mount after parade. Adjutant and markers to be on the ground at 6-45 a.m. The Infantry to be supplied with 3 rounds of blank ammunition per man. The Commissary of Ordnance is authorised to issue 31 rounds to the Officer Commanding R.A., Bombay, the Imperial salute. Attention is invited to S. G. O. 74 of 1878. Field states to be submitted not later than 12 noon this day.

E. RUPELL, CAPT.,
D. A. A. General.

The regiment will parade to-morrow, the 1st January, 1886, to take part in the Proclamation parade. Fall in opposite the Secretariat at 7-15 a.m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn; 5 rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man. All ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. Special tram cars will start from Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?

MR. LAZARUS' system is first to examine the eyes and establish the refractive correction, after which spectacles or eye-glasses can be made according to what is required. This system prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense. Spectacles and eye-glasses adapted by him being made not only to prescription but under his supervision.

Mr. Laurie, of the Great Northern Hotel, Allahabad, writes :—"Both my wife and I are much pleased with Mr. N. Lazarus' method of testing the sight, and can testify to the excellence of his glasses which we have been using with benefit for a considerable time."

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for Mofussil Residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,

New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel) Bombay. | 13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.

MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

GENTLEMEN,

A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.

Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
and Rampart-row (above Soundy and Co.).
Bombay.
Consultation hours—ten to six.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 28, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany, Established 18[illegible].

ANOTHER VICTORY!!!
London "Inventions Exhibition"
1885.
GOLD MEDAL
(The only firm of that name that obtained a Gold Medal.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianofortes arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square	Rs. 790
Sympathetic Square	„ [illegible]
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	„ 1,5[illegible]

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 3[illegible] per month for 21 months.
Sympathetic Square	[illegible]
Boudoir (on three Legs)	[illegible]
The Carved Case	Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
Poona: 1, East St. | Bombay: 43, Road Esplanade

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld. BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK
STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO. Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN intending to call on H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY are informed that visitors' books will be placed at the Secretariat as well as at Government House, Malabar Point, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily, commencing from THURSDAY next, the 31st instant.

By order,
B. HAMILTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

Government House, Dec. 29.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—EDMISTON—December 30, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. P. H. Le Febre, Lionel Edmund Charles Scott, to Mabel Muriel Edmiston, only daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Edmiston. (Glasgow papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAMBRES—December [illegible], Bingajea Tea Estate, the wife of R C Chambres, of a son.

MORAN—December 26 at 5, Louden Street, Calcutta, the wife of Stanislaus Moran, of a son.

WATSON—December 2[illegible], at the Parsonage, Yercaud, the wife of E A Watson, of a son.

WIGLEY—December 23 at Simla, the wife of F G Wigley, of a son.

DEATHS.

LISTER—On St John's Day, at Rajahmundry, of quinsy, Gladys Muriel, the only daughter of A Lindsay Lister, aged 2 years and 10 months.

LOCKE—December 21, at Calcutta, suddenly, Henry Hover Locke, Principal, Government School of Art, aged 47 years.

WAPSHARE—December 24, at Nasirabad, Charles Herbert James, the infant son of Captain A Wapshare, 26th B S C., aged [illegible] month and 5 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1885.

THE recommendation of the American President that Congress should suspend the coinage of silver is possibly more influential in depressing the rate of exchange than it will be a few weeks hence in determining the decision of the House of Representatives. There are as yet no signs of the course that Congress will take, and it will probably be a month hence before any indication of the effect of the President's recommendation will be given. We need not assume that Congress will treat it as a Parliament under one of the old monarchies would have treated a royal edict. A good many thousand projects are tabled in Congress year by year, and the "massacre of the innocents" there is incomparably greater than anything that has ever been seen in the British Parliament in its most destructive mood. The fate of the proposal depends upon influences outside our ken—outside the ken even of keen calculators at Washington—and they only can forecast the issue who can estimate the strength and determination of the silver interest. Meantime the mere fact that the position of silver in the world's currency is to be made the subject of a strife of interest in the American Legislature, in which corruption and filibustering may have a large part, continues to exercise a depressing effect upon the value of silver, and keeps the rupee at a sixteenth below eighteen pence. It is with that fact, rather than with the chances of the threatened struggle at Washington, that we are concerned just now, and whatever the issue may be there are few amongst us who look for a large and permanent recovery in the value of the rupee. Even the dazzling tales of wealth which have come from Southern India of late, and which have made people pay more than their weight in gold for mining shares which the other day were worth less than their weight in paper, do not warrant a belief in any change in the relationship of the two currency metals, except to the detriment of silver. The *Times*, with strange simplicity, foresees a state of things greatly embarrassing to those who receive money from India and the silver-using countries, forgetting apparently that those who send money from these countries have some claim upon the unavailing compassion of the people for whom we have to turn our rupees into sovereigns and the touch of whose fingers turns all our shillings into attenuated ninepenny pieces. We all know how the matter affects us, if the *Times* does not, and, though we all have an inherited faith in the operation of economic laws, we are not at all disposed to take refuge in the doctrine of *laissez faire*. We shall not tamper with these laws if, declining to let things follow their course, we take the measures which good sense and prudence impose upon us. There is, for instance, no reason why we should neglect any opportunity of increasing the facilities for providing locally what we have hitherto imported. The sound rule of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest so strongly imposes that course upon us that those who trust in letting things alone, as though the rupee were still worth something under two shillings—believers in *laissez faire* though they call themselves—are really the most obstinate obstructors of the working of economic laws.

There ought to be little need to point to this as one of the necessary means of meeting the new state of things. When a man has to send thirty rupees to Europe for what a short time ago he could buy there for the gold equivalent to twenty, he naturally asks whether he cannot find the same thing near at hand, where the relation between silver and commodities has been more constant than the relation between the rupee and the gold in which the value of European commodities is expressed. We do not say that it is only in times like these that the obligation prevails to buy near at hand—if the market nearest at hand is the cheapest. But the condition of the hour bring the obligation home with peculiar force. As we showed yesterday, we pay much more dearly than we need do even for insurance, unless we take care that the process of insurance begins and ends in India. And this is typical of every transaction in which either the natural advantages of the foreign country or the greater skill of its producers and the higher efficiency of their labour, does not give it an advantage large enough to counterbalance the disadvantage of our having to pay for them in a depreciated metal. For many things, no doubt, the nearest market will always be the dearest for others the European market will for all time be the only one open to us to buy in. The experiment which the Government of India have made in the direction of relying more upon country-made stores and less upon imported stores has not been in all respects a success, and looking at the results as a whole it is doubtful if the Indian taxpayer, at any rate, has benefited greatly by it. But State experiments of this kind do not always afford conclusive evidence, for the State usually buys dearest in any market. The salient fact that India yearly imports more than twenty millions sterling worth of cotton goods indicates one important direction in which a relief from the increasing burden of loss by exchange may be sought. Twenty-one millions sterling worth of Lancashire piecegoods can scarcely be the irreducible minimum to which India with increasing manufacturing capacities can bring its imports. An improvement in the quality of piece-goods of local manufacture may be looked for with the improvement in the plant employed, and though the quality of the Indian staple imposes limitations upon the capacity of even the best available machinery, the competition of the Bombay mills with those of Lancashire need not be for ever restricted to the coarser descriptions. We may look for some important developments of the local industry in this direction, and the bearing of this upon the ever present rupee question is obvious.

Some recent efforts to open paper mills in this district, the establishment of a match factory in Bombay, and preparations now in progress for opening a glass-blowing factory in the neighbourhood, are unpretentious but interesting incidents, which would have an importance of their own if it were certain that they are not merely isolated ventures, but the signs of a growing tendency amongst local capitalists to make India in an industrial sense more self-dependent. Whether they are to be so regarded or not they are certainly in the right direction, which is more than can be said of the steps reported by a Calcutta paper to have been taken for supplying the wants of the Indian State Railways by ordering in England forty carriages for the broad gauge State lines. One can only hope that this measure may be justified by clear proof that carriages made in England are much cheaper and much better than those that could have been turned out in Indian factories. Meanwhile those who profess to be alarmed at the prospect which is called into view by the constant shrinkage of the rupee should take care that no reasonable measure for improving the industrial capacity of the country is neglected. We cannot afford to be indifferent, for instance, to the fate of projects for the development of technical education in India, and it is to be hoped that whenever a scheme of that kind is formally brought forward in Bombay—as we believe it will shortly—it will be taken up with a full regard to the bearing of the enterprise upon our economic necessities. The altered conditions of the time cannot be adequately met by an exclusive reliance upon the agricultural productivity of India. Our exports of grain and cotton may continue to increase, but it must never be forgotten how large a part of the increase represents wealth which is not returned to us in a corresponding increase of imports from the gold currency countries, but which represents an extra rupee's worth or so of produce for every sovereign in the home payments. There is an increasing drain from India, but the return flow does not increase in proportion. And that is a fact which we cannot afford to ignore whether from the point of view of England's interest or of India's.

THE ryots and cultivators of the village of Ainapore in the Athuse Talooka of the Belgaum District have addressed a petition to His Excellency in Council. They pray for a reduction of the assessment recently imposed upon them in accordance with the revised survey rules. Attributing their misfortunes to the influence of the local survey authorities, they have been carried away by their indignation into making remarks that certainly do not err on the side of under-statement. Not content with having their own grievances redressed, they make a wider appeal on behalf of others in a like case with themselves, and suggest an inquiry into the working of the Survey Department similar to that now being instituted in connection with Abkari and Forest matters. Statements such as the petitioners have made must not be allowed to go without inquiry, and investigation in this particular case is necessary if only for the satisfaction of Government themselves. The complaint of the Ainapore villagers is that by the revised rates about to be introduced, the total increase on the whole village has been fixed at 85·8 per cent on the old rates. They then point out that there is a special Resolution of the Government on the subject, which forbids any increase exceeding 66 per cent. being imposed on a single village, without the circumstances of the case being specially reported for the orders of Government. The petition omits to state whether such a special report was made or not in this instance, but it contains frequent mention of certain reasons "advanced by the Survey authorities with a view to induce Government to grant its requisite sanction and confirmation to the increase of assessment." It is the knowledge that this revised assessment is in danger of becoming final that has set them petitioning. They submit that the tendency of the revised rates throughout all parts of the Presidency has been to keep rather below than above the maximum rate of increase prescribed by Government, and that the Survey authorities have been specially rigorous in their case. Why they have been so is a question upon the determination of which they say their case depends. The enormous increase in the assessment of their village is, they submit, not the result of the real nature of its lands and of its geographical position. They charge the local Survey authorities with being influenced by other circumstances in this particular case, and to have furnished reports to their superiors which caused them to arrive at a decision unfavourable to the villagers. The fault that they find is with the lowest grade of subordinates, to whom the actual work of the classification of lands is entrusted. The European Survey assistants who are placed over them they represent as young men ignorant of their work, and taking more delight in shikar than in superintending the work of their subordinates. Thus the most important portion of the survey work is left in the hands of under-paid and ill-educated native surveyors, whose moral qualities have not been sufficiently brought out to resist the temptation of exacting money from the ryots and cheating the Government they serve. The petitioners state that they have had to suffer on account of their submitting to these exactions, which have been taken by the higher Survey authorities in the light of voluntary bribes. About five years ago certain subordinates in the Department were placed in the Talooka court on the charge of corruption, and being declared guilty were punished. The petitioners declare that the enhanced assessment was imposed on their village by the Department as a punishment for their not giving evidence in accordance with the wishes of the prosecution. They further insinuate that the data supplied by such corrupt subordinates to the higher Survey and Revenue officers are never reliable, and are often prepared so as to be purposely misleading one way or the other. A large portion of the petition is taken up by the attempted refutation of certain statements by Mr. Stewart, the Survey Commissioner, who urges that the village was most unscientifically treated at the early survey with regard to grouping; that inundations by the river Krishna have given extra valuation to the lands, which were hitherto assessed as ordinary dry crop. This may be a very good answer, but in the face of assertions like some of those made in the petition it is but right that there should be some sort of inquiry into the merits of the case.

M. BRISSON'S Ministry, as we anticipated yesterday, has not long survived so dangerous a success as the snatching of the Tongking vote of credit from the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of four votes. It has resigned, the telegram says, in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Chamber, and M. de Freycinet, who seems the only possible successor to M. Brisson, declines to take office. This does not look promising for the conquest of Tongking. The reluctance of the Chamber to support the Government in that enterprise is undoubtedly the cause of M. Brisson's fall, and despite the voting of supplies the other day, we may expect that the report of the Committee recommending the evacuation of Tongking will form the basis of the colonial policy of whatever Ministry succeeds that which has just resigned. It is a bad beginning of M. Grévy's second term of office for which he has been elected by a large majority. But M. Brisson's Cabinet has all along been looked upon as a short-lived body, especially since the elections in October in yielding such large profit to Conservatives and Radicals, increased the difficulty of forming a Governmental party in the Chambers. And unfortunately for France it seems difficult to indicate the direction in which a Ministry possessing the elements of a greater durability could be found. Whoever went into office at this juncture would have the ungrateful task of winding-up the Tongking business, and we can well understand why M. de Freycinet is not anxious to fill the *rôle* of a political liquidator, and would rather leave that to some one else.

WE had thought that flogging at the cart's tail had long since ceased to be one of the penalties threatened by Anglo-Indian journalists to people who do not quite see things as they do. But a Calcutta paper which need not be named goes back to this fashion of controversy with a vigour that really makes us regret the old days and the grand old style. The cause of offence is an article in the *Times*, which perpetrates the "abominable impertinence" of suggesting that Mr. Gladstone, instead of offering factious opposition to the Ministry, should co-operate with Lord Salisbury in endeavouring to settle the Irish question. Thereupon the highly offended Calcutta journalist writes :—"When we remember that it is some anonymous scribbler who dares thus address the aged statesman whose name no one but himself has ever yet ventured to associate with a charge of 'factious opposition' to any Ministry whatever that the country has known in his time, the vulgar insolence of the terms in which Mr. Gladstone is warned to support the Tory Ministry becomes positively unbearable. The fellow who dared appeal to Mr. Gladstone in such terms, and the editor who made the article his own, deserve to be both publicly flogged." They deserve this, but they do not deserve the harder fate of having these funny things said concerning them, and then of hearing nothing about them. For even the screeching of Calcutta are not loud enough to be heard in London.

BOMBAY HUNT.

SMALL fields are still the order of the day, and only a very small number put in an appearance at the meet at Santa Cruz yesterday morning. Many men are still away, and besides it is so well known that it is the exception to get a good run before 'Xmas that even some of those who are in Bombay do not care to come out until the beginning of January, when our hunting season may be said to really commence. Those, however, who have been coming out regularly since the opening meet will, at all events, have had the satisfaction of getting their horses fit though the sport has not been above the average. Yesterday was no exception to the recent meets. A dry cold wind announced to us before starting that we might consider ourselves very lucky if we had any run, as the scent was bound to be very bad. The pack luckily hit on the line of a traveller on the melon ground, across which we had a very fast gallop; too fast to last, however, as the jack was bowled over in one of the gardens just on the other side of the melon ground, after a nice little spurt of about five minutes' duration.

Ghnkela covert was then drawn, and though some of the hounds got on a line, they could make nothing of it as it was evidently a very stale one.

The next meet is at Parle.

THE BARODA MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Dec. 29.

YESTERDAY afternoon H. H. Syajirao Gaekwar was married at the Nazar Paga, where his predecessors were used to be married in past times. The marriage festivities have not been quite on the same magnificent scale as those which celebrated his first marriage five years ago. A certain amount of consideration is being shown for the financial position of the State, which would, perhaps, be seriously impaired by a repetition of the lavish expenditure that was incurred at the previous marriage. It is estimated that the present festivities will cost about two-and-a-half lakhs, which is only half as much as was spent in 1880. But still only a very critical observer could venture to assert that the preparations for the ceremony performed yesterday were at all wanting in the gorgeous splendour that usually characterises the festivities of rich native princes. The Nazar Paga is built round a quadrangle, in the centre of which grows a large banyan tree. Seats were provided for European guests on the front of the collection of buildings over the entrance into the quadrangle, through which the Gaekwar and the marriage party had to pass. From this point of vantage we had an excellent view of all that went on. At half-past four the bride arrived in a close carriage, in which she was, of course, carefully shrouded from the vulgar gaze. Driving into the quadrangle she was transferred from her carriage to a palki under shelter of a large shawl, which was spread over the palki she was entering and the carriage she was leaving. A long time elapsed before the bridegroom's procession arrived. However, the period of waiting passed quickly enough, as there was plenty to see and talk about. Every now and then some important guest would ride up with a great umbrella spread over his head, not to shield him from the sun, but to mark his dignity. Even the officers of the cavalry that defiled past the front of the Nazar Paga, while we were waiting for the arrival of the procession, were overshadowed by this unwarlike symbol of dignity. The Gaekwar's troopers were all well mounted. A squadron of lancers with hussar stripes on their breasts, and white cloaks trimmed with black fur, attracted most attention, owing to the brilliancy of their uniform, and the fact that they were all mounted on grey horses. At last the procession approached. It commenced, if I remember right, with an elephant bearing a banner, on which were inscribed the words "From Victoria, Empress of India," and having a little baby elephant walking in its company. Then came two great elephants on which were mounted some gallant English officers, who looked very uncomfortable in their exalted position, and would undoubtedly have much rather been on horseback. Presently an elephant came, on the howdah of which sat a young man adorned with an abundance of barbaric pearl and gold, accompanied by attendants with peacock fans in their hands. Many of us were inclined to think that this must be the Gaekwar, but he turned out to be the Chief of Sawantwadi. Being the husband of Tara Bai, the daughter of Jumna Bai, he is brother by adoption of the bridegroom. In company with the Chief of Sawantwadi, on another elephant, was the Gaekwar's son by his former marriage, a little boy seemingly about four years old, who was carried into the Nazar Paga in the arms of an attendant. Finally arrived two elephants pacing along side by side, gorgeously caparisoned, and with all the visible parts of their body painted yellow. On one sat the stately figure of General Watson the Resident; on the other, the Gaekwar. The latter was clothed in a robe of golden colour, and had on his head a tiara of the same hue, the flaps of which, hanging down on each side of his head, almost prevented him from seeing and being seen. This tiara was richly ornamented with rubies and pearls, and will now, as a perquisite, have fallen into the possession of some of the Brahmins who conducted the marriage ceremony. When the Gaekwar had dismounted from his elephant he proceeded inside to the right, where the marriage was to take place, closely followed by a dense crowd who struggled with one another and with the police for the passage into the Nazar Paga. One indignant person, who seemed to be a Sirdar, went the length of drawing a sword to assert his right of immediate entry, but he was speedily arrested, and eventually every one got inside without any casualty happening. After looking down for a few minutes from our balcony on the struggle going on beneath, we crossed the quadrangle into the durbar-room, where a nautch was going on to amuse us during the time occupied by the marriage ceremony, which, as I have mentioned, was celebrated in another part of the Nazar Paga. The durbar-room was magnificently decorated. The walls were painted green, and the pillars supporting the roof were covered over from top to bottom with gilding and various coloured tinsel, which glittered in the light shed by thousands of candles hanging from the roof. Before the sofa, on which General Watson sat in solitary grandeur, a fountain played and seemed to temper the oppressive heat produced by the crowd of people and by the brilliancy of the illumination. Near the entrance of the room two young nautch-girls from Tanjore were dancing, sometimes singly, sometimes together, for the entertainment of the company. They were more pretty and graceful than nautch-girls usually are, and their dancing was much admired. After a long time spent in contemplation of the nautch-girls, a move was made out of the durbar-room, and we all went to the apartment in which the marriage hymns were being sung. There was not much to be seen or heard. Some of us managed by standing up on chairs to get a glimpse of the bride, closely muffled in her wedding garments. The room is not much better than a shed, and is only used on such occasions owing to reverence for old customs. While we were trying, vainly for the most part, to get a good view of the proceedings, the ceremony was completed, and at a quarter to six o'clock the guns proclaimed the fact to the city. After this we returned to the durbar-hall, and once more took our seats to look at the nautch-girls, who were still dancing away, although they were evidently somewhat exhausted by their exertions. As the Gaekwar was unable to be present, the Dewan did the honours for him, and went round the hall distributing wreaths of flowers and pan-supari among all the European guests. After this the Resident rose and gave the signal for departure, upon which we all left the durbar wreathed with floral wreaths, and got into our gharries, not sorry to breathe once more the open air. To-night the city will be illuminated, and the Gaekwar, with a procession of some thirty or forty elephants, will conduct the bride from her mother's house to his own at midnight.

NOTES FROM CENTRAL INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Dec. 28.

THE races and revels being over, Mhow has relapsed into quiet; a quiet which will be deeper when a large body of the troops in camp—that is, the cavalry and the artillery—have to remove to the banks of the Nerbudda on account of want of water from the drying up of the wells. One needed little intelligence to foresee that where all depended on an efficient supply of well water, the deepening of the wells was the one thing requisite, and there was nothing either novel or difficult in the matter, as instanced in the case of the well taken in hand last year, the spring touched in which never dries. Had this work been taken in hand last October, much might have been done in six months to prevent the impending water famine.

The 4th Bombay Rifles have arrived, and are under canvas on the maidan, where they are long likely to remain, no lines having been provided for their accommodation. Colonel Forteath, of the Rifles, as senior officer, now commands the station.

There was some short time back much talk among the members of the Central India Association, a newly formed political body, about liberty of person and speech, and the reformation of the law courts, in what Mr. Taylor, of the Bombay Bar, called a "lawless land;" but there does not seem to be much steadiness of purpose and design among them, for all ended in the presentation of an address on a recent public occasion. It is to be hoped, however, that the vitality of the body has not been quite destroyed, for much has to be done in showing up abuses, which undoubtedly exist.

A stray visitor from the land of the five rivers, who was passing through this station a few days since, stated that the missionaries there were offering up prayers to avert the setting up of the Gryphus Head in the Punjab. They would be much comforted if they knew what we know down here, that it has been decided by the powers that be that the Lyall arms are to be put up there next year. While the missionaries are praying to avert a calamity there, another body, the Brahmins at Indore, are offering up prayers for the restoration to health of the Ruler of Malwa, the Maharaja Holkar, who is reported to be sorely afflicted and sick.

The Indore railway station-master has been dismissed for alleged carelessness. A bag containing Rs. 300 was opened and 300 double pice substituted, which is passed on. People who had business transactions with the man say he was upright, painstaking, and hard-working, and all very much regret his removal. A kind-hearted official who recently went down from Indore to Bombay, is said to have interceded for him, but failed.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Dec. 30.

To-day, after a meeting of the Hloodaw, the Tinadah called out that he had been taken by Mr. Pilcher before Mr. Bernard, who told him it was necessary to deport him. He was immediately sent under a guard of the Hampshire Regiment on board a steamer. No offence or new crime is imputed to the Tinadah, but the belief exists that he took a chief part in the massacres. His continuance in the Ministry is considered inadvisable, as his great influence would probably be adverse to us if he were not employed in the Ministry, his removal and deportation have been decided upon. Colonel Sladen protests against the resolution on the ground that the charges against the Tinadah are unproved, and that he rendered great service to the Government. The latter takes three chests of money in exile. The Kinwoon is expected to join the Ministry. The work of re-organisation is progressing. Native police have been selected and enrolled by the Commissioner to employ people at Mandalay, and the prosecution of public works checks dacoity. The steamers have been released except four at Bhamo. This effects a saving in the cost of the campaign of thirty lakhs.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 30.

Myeengoon, the Burmese Governor, on the surrender of the town of Thayetmyo to the eastern frontier column, received Major Low and Captain ...kes very courteously, and said that, whilst in King Theebaw's pay he was bound to fight his enemies; now that the English had assumed government he was equally bound and willing to fight on their behalf. The energy displayed by the Scots Fusiliers in suppressing the fires which broke out immediately after the surrender was warmly acknowledged by the Governor, who said that, but for their assistance, the whole town would inevitably have been burnt.

A company of Fusiliers and twenty-six men of the Madras Infantry have arrived here from Thayetmyo to assist in restoring order at Pegu and the Shoaygyeen districts. Twenty of the captured dacoits were brought here from Pegu yesterday.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Another capital day's racing was witnessed to-day. The Viceroy did not attend, but the party from Government House were present. There was a bad accident in the second race, when Barnacles and Steersman fell, severely shaking Tingey and Richmond, their jockeys.

STAND PLATE.

Hurdle race. Round the course and a distance.

Mr. John's Flemington, 9st. 12lb., Scott ... 1
Mr. Stewart's Norwester, 10st. 8lb., Fraser ... 2
Mr. Abbott's Seer, 9st. 3lb., Robinson... 3

Also ran Lilliputian, 11st. 2lb. Lilliputian and Seer in turn led to near home, when Flemington, the favourite, came out and won comfortably.

SANDOWN PARK STAKES.

Five furlongs.

Mr. Gasper's Paragraph, Vinall ... 1
Rajah of Paikparah's Sunnylocks, 9st., Kandall ... 2
Mr. Gasper's Regulator, 9st. 10lb., Elliott ... 3

Also ran Gudara, 7st. 12lb.; Red Deer, 9st. 8lb.; Bassano, 8st.; Barnacles, 8st., fell; Harp of Erin, 8st.; Steersman, 6st. 10lb., fell; Aimée, 8st. 7lbs.; Tulta, 7st. 12lbs.; Robin Hood, 8st. 4lbs.

Barnacles was a strong favourite. Paragraph won, after an exciting finish, by a length. Time—1m. 4¼sec.

NAWAB ABDOOL GUNNY MEAH'S CUP.

1¼ miles.

Mr. Abbott's Thunderstorm, 7st., Richmond ... 1
Mr. Apcar's Black Prince, 8st. 4lb., Greenhaugh ... 2
Mr. Beddy's Baleno, 8st. 3lb., Kendall. 3

Also ran Sadask, 7st. 2lbs.; Tynedale, 7st. 13lbs. Buttercup, 8st. 7lbs.

Black Prince was the favourite. After a good race at the end between Thunderstorm, Baleno, and Black Prince, the former won by a length in 3m. 23½sec.

MONSOON WELTER CUP.

1½ miles.

Mr. O'Malley's Lupella, 10st. 13lb., Owner ... 1
Mr. Newall's Bourbon, 10st., Mr. Dawson 2
Mr. John's Cromwell, 11st. 19lb., Captain Gordon ... 3

Also ran Kate Coventry, 10st. 3lbs.

Won easily in 2m. 21sec.

Cup presented by the Maharaja of Jodhpore, for all horses. One mile and three furlongs.

Mr. Abbott's Sting, 9st. 10lb., Campbell. 1
Mr. Mullick's Sir Greville, 8st. 4lbs., Richmond ... 2
Mr. Gasper's His Lordship, 9st., Vinall.. 3

Also ran Ringwood, 9st. 4lb.; Kingsman, 8st. 2lb.; Falkirk, 7st. 13lb.; Sorcerer, 7st. 6lb.; Barnacles, 6st. 12lb.

Won by two lengths, after a good race. Time—2m. 28s.

MARTIN STAKES.

One mile.

Rajah of Paikparah's Vishan, 8st. 5lbs., Kendall ... 1
Mr. John's Queenie, 8st. 2lbs., Richmond ... 2
Lord William Beresford's Zigzag, 8st. 12lbs. Dunn ... 3

Also ran Greased Lightning, 8st. 4lbs.; May Queen, 9st. 7lb., Moonlight, 9st. May Queen and Zigzag were favourites. Rishan, an outsider, won by a length. Time—1m. 55sec.

CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

Ceylon made 127 in second innings, Madras thus won by 48 runs.

In lawn-tennis to-day Ceylon won by three sets to one.

The P. and O. Company have decided to try and float the Indus when the monsoon changes in March.

CASTE IN JAILS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RUTNAGHERRY, Dec. 30.

The recent Government Resolution concerning the jail affair has caused considerable excitement here. A large and influential meeting of Marathas, Bhaadaries, &c., was held to-day to petition the Government to reconsider the matter of caste distinctions in jails.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Dec. 29.

The French Ministry have resigned, M. Brisson persisting in his resignation owing to the hostile attitude of the Chamber of Deputies.

President Grévy has reluctantly accepted their resignation, and has summoned M. de Freycinet to form a new Ministry. M. de Freycinet, however, hesitates to undertake the task.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that the delimitation of the Afghan frontier has been concluded as far as Maruchak. The British Commissioners are wintering at Charsamba, and the Russians at Penjdeh.

ILLNESS OF MR. FORSTER.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster is very ill.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPSHIPS.

ISMAILIA, Dec. 29.

The troopship Malabar has entered the Suez Canal, outward bound to Bombay.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 29.

The troopship Jumna sailed to-day for Bombay.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Dec. 30.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Thames, with the outward mails of the 18th inst., left here for Bombay at ... p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 30.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Merka reached here direct from Bombay yesterday.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left Suez yesterday morning.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, Dec. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera ... 4 3-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ... 73¾
4½ " " ... 74¾
3 " Consols for account ... 99⅝
3½ " Sterling Loan ... 98⅜
4½ " French Rentes ... 109¼
Bar Silver ... 47

Arrivals.—Atrato, Carlton, and Miranda.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will arrive to-day at the Byculla railway station at 10-35. His Excellency has been pleased to dispense with the attendance of a guard of honour of heads of departments. A salute of 17 guns will be fired on the Governor's arrival.

OUR Kashmere correspondent writes:—"The specimens of Kashmere handiwork collected under instructions from the Government of India for the Colonial Exhibition next year in London have all left; there is a large and varied quantity. Some specimens, chiefly of Kashmere carved woodwork, have also been sent by a gentleman who has resided here for nearly twenty years. He has intimate knowledge of this and carpet work, as well as the shawl manufacture; so that there will be a competitor from Kashmere; but no harm can be done."

THE Maharaja of Kashmere left Sialkot for Calcutta on Tuesday night by special train, to visit the Viceroy, at his own request. He will halt at Lahore, Delhi, and Allahabad, *en route*, and reach his destination on the 4th. Colonel Sir Oliver St. John precedes His Highness by a day or two. This sudden movement on the part of the Maharaja, remarks an up-country paper, will naturally excite some speculation, but to those conversant with the present state of affairs in the Happy Valley there will be but little scope for a wrong conclusion.

MR. COLMAN MACAULAY, on return from his special mission to Pekin, has reached Hongkong. It is said that he is on his way back to England.

THE Viceroy is gaining steadily in strength after his recent attack of fever. It is stated that His Excellency still intends to visit Burmah after returning from the Camp-of-Exercise.

THE Earl of Lauderdale, better known perhaps as Captain Maitland, has sent in his resignation to the authorities from the 1st of January, on which date the Political Agency at Charkhari will be abolished and will merge into the Bundelkhund Agency.

COLONEL JOHNSTONE, on his advance to the rescue of the Trading Company's agents in Burmese territory, has taken with him his escort of 50 men of the 4th Bengal Infantry and 200 Manipuris. Some 200 more of the latter are to be stationed at Moreh thannah on the boundary.

ACCORDING to latest intelligence received at Allahabad from the Boundary Commission Camp at Chaman-i-Bed, Captains Maitland and the Hon. M. G. Talbot have made their way from Herat by Dowlatyar and the Yakulang Valley to Bamian. From Bamian they have proceeded northward over the Ak-Robat and Saigan passes to Haibak on their way to Tashkurgan and Balkh, or possibly by a more direct westerly road from Haibak to Shiburghan. They have everywhere been received with the greatest cordiality by the Hazaras, through whose country their road has passed. Captain Talbot's chief object was to expedite the work of the surveys connected with the boundary demarcation, by carrying triangulation forward in advance of the Commission to Balkh and the Oxus. The route he has followed is the only one by which this could be attempted with any chance of success. Winter has set in early and severely in these regions, and though he has been successful in ascending peaks up to an altitude of over 14,000 feet, he has found the highest peaks of the Koh-i-Baba (which run to 16,000 and 17,000 feet) hopelessly blocked by snow. The cold at times has been intense—almost too intense for work. The whole system of passes over the Koh-i-Baba has been thoroughly explored, and most of them traversed, and the road from Herat to Kabul is completely mapped. The insufficiency of survey establishment, especially topographers, which threatens seriously to hamper even the actual boundary demarcation, has prevented any planetabler from accompanying Captain Talbot, who has thus been left to his own resources both as triangulator and topographer. Both officers enjoyed an archæological revel at Bamian. It was hoped that they would reach Maimana about Christmas, when their comrades would be able to congratulate them on the successful termination of a most difficult enterprise, full of adventure and interest.

BRITISH, Russians, and Afghans are co-operating together harmoniously in the delimitation of the Afghan frontier. At Colonel Kuhlberg's request the Afghans have undertaken the building of all the boundary pillars, and these have already been built all along the line from Zulfikar to Chaman-i-Bed, and the remainder up to Hauz-i-Khan will be ready in a day or two. The Russian Topographer Swetowidoff, who is finishing his survey near Zulfikar, is to inspect and report the completion of the pillars from Zulfikar to Islim, and Captain Yate starts shortly to inspect those on from the latter place to Hauz-i-Khan.

A PRIVATE letter, dated December 10, from the camp at Puza Kalata, states that the returning portion of the Boundary Commission, which left the Herat Valley on December 1, under Major Meiklejohn, had halted there on their march down by the same road they went up. The letter continues: "The weather is fine, and everything is going on all right. We were to have marched from Lash Jowain through Persian Seistan; but we hear that road is flooded, so we are going to keep to the route we came up by (*viâ* Killa-i-Fath) and to ford the Helmund. We are marching twenty miles a day at present. We shall be at Lash Jowain on the 14th if all goes well, and at Rudbar on the Helmund by Christmas, and should be at Allahabad about the end of January."

THE Commander-in-Chief and his Staff arrived at the head-quarters of the Northern Force at the Camp-of-Exercise on Sunday from Delhi by a train which was two hours late. His Excellency's camp has been pitched close to the head-quarters camp, where he intends to remain until to-day witnessing the inter-divisional manœuvres of the Northern Force meanwhile. To-day he will march with the First Division, catching the Umballa train the same evening.

THE sudden death is announced of Mr. H. H. Locke, Principal of the School of Art, Calcutta. Mr. Locke was a student at South Kensington along with Mr. Kipling, of Lahore, and Mr. Griffiths, of Bombay, and gave early promise of a brilliant career. "One of the reminiscences of his student days," says the *Englishman*, "was a revolt against the authority of the school, which attracted considerable attention at the time. A Committee of the House of Commons inquired into the matter, but, mainly through the tact of the late Sir Henry Cole, the affair was tided over without serious consequences to anyone. Although Mr. Locke had taken an active part in the mutiny, he was recommended by South Kensington for the post of Principal of the Calcutta School of Art, to which he was duly appointed. On the establishment of the Bengal Economic Museum, he was appointed Secretary by Sir George Campbell, and continued to act in that capacity, in addition to his other duties, till he went home on furlough in 1883. Mr. Locke was an artist of great ability and refinement, and it would be difficult to estimate the services which he rendered to art in India during his twenty years of office. He might have done more in the way of original work had his health been better and his judgment less exacting; but whatever he set his hand to bore the evidence of artistic skill and sound training."

AMONG the many electioneering stories current the best appeared in the *Echo* after going the round of the clubs. Meeting a certain Westminster elector one night at dinner, Lady Randolph Churchill urged him to promise to vote for Mr. Burdett-Coutts. He laughingly demurred, saying, "I cannot pledge myself, but"—this with a sly smile at her ladyship—"if I were treated as voters used to be treated by lady canvassers, I should have to give in." "Thank you," replied the smart Yankee lady without a moment's hesitation; "that is all wanted. I'll let the Baroness know that she had better canvass you at once." Here is another true story which is told by the London correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Shortly after Sir Roper Lethbridge began the campaign, an open meeting was convened in a democratic locality, to hear him speak and pass the customary resolutions, if possible, in favour of his candidature. After he had delivered his address, a gentleman who formerly served in India was unexpectedly called upon to move the first resolution. Although somewhat taken aback, he bravely faced the difficulty in the following novel manner. After stating that he was only slightly acquainted with Sir Roper personally, he went on—"But, gentlemen, I know the noble record of his career in India. I know that, when he left the country, the princes, the nobles, the chieftains, and the English of every degree, united in testifying to his worth. But, gentlemen, Sir Roper Lethbridge—and I challenge him to deny it—already had a more splendid testimonial than any which could come from the Maharajas, the Nawabs, the Chief Commissioners, and the Jemadars. What was the name he went by among the poor natives?"—here a pause; "They called him, gentlemen, 'Ghureeb Purwar,' the 'protector of the poor.'" Tremendous cheering resounded through the room, and every subsequent speaker took up the name and dwelt upon it, without being in the least aware of its being a common term of address from an inferior to a superior in India. So, when the Indian delegates came swooping down on North Kensington, they found Sir Roper Lethbridge generally recognised as "the poor man's friend;" a title which subsequently figured on his election bills, and undoubtedly greatly helped to win the seat for "Old Sloper Leatherbreeches" as he was affectionately styled by the working classes.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain during the season up to the 8th of December was 137,505,105 lbs. as compared with 132,489,338 lbs. during the corresponding period of last year. The exports to America and Canada during the same period were 65,501,333 lbs. as against 62,973,075 lbs.

THE report of the committee appointed to prepare a scheme of amalgamation of Calcutta and the Suburbs is now before the public. The present state of things is this: The City Municipality consists of 72 members,—48 elected by voters, who number about 10,000, and whose qualification is the payment of Rs. 25 in rates and taxes, and 24 nominated by Government. The Suburban Municipality consists of 20 members, elected by a constituency, about 21,000 in number, whose qualification is payment of rates and taxes to the amount of Rs. 3, and of 10 members nominated by Government. Then the Town Council of Calcutta consists of 30 members elected by the Commissioners from among themselves, one for each of the 18 wards, two from the whole body of the Commissioners, and ten from among the 24 Government nominees. As to the constitution of this body, the Committee are divided in opinion. The majority consider the number of 30 to be inconveniently large, and they recommend, first, that it should be reduced to a number between 12 and 18; and secondly, that its members should receive an honorarium for attendance. Eight groups might be formed, they suggest, out of the 25 wards of which the amalgamated Municipality will consist, each group to return one member, and four members should be nominated by Government. The Committee propose also that the functions of the Town Council should be defined by law, and not be left, as at present, to the dictation of the entire body of Commissioners. The scope of its powers should definitely embrace the functions of a Finance and Budget Committee. It is recommended that the meetings should be weekly, each member receiving Rs. 20 per meeting. Assuming an average attendance of 15 members, the amount so paid would be Rs. 15,600 per annum.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE troopship Crocodile sails from Bombay on the 8th prox. for England, calling at Aden to leave the 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, from Peshawur, and take up the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment for England. The D Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery goes home from Kirkee on this occasion, as also a large number of time-expired men from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

CAPTAIN R. H. MCCARTHY and Captain B. MATHEWS, Adjutant, 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, have been granted leave to visit the Camp-of-Exercise at Delhi.

CAPTAIN JAMES MURRAY, Invalid Establishment, has been granted leave on private affairs to visit Monghyr, till the 28th February.

MAJOR F. T. R. HAMILTON, of the Norfolk Regiment, has been appointed an Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of his Excellency the Viceroy.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. R. KENNY-HERBERT, General List, Cavalry, has been appointed Secretary to the Madras Government, *vice* Colonel E. L. Hawkin, who vacated on attaining Colonel's allowances.

THE stoppage from boys under sixteen years of age, who are supplied with half the regulated grocery ration, is 4½ pies a day.

BATTERIES of Royal Horse Artillery, Regiments of British Cavalry, and Battalions of Infantry, permitted to make their own arrangements for the supply of helmets, will draw, at the beginning of the period for which the helmets are due, compensation in lieu at the authorised rate of Rs. 4 per helmet, with two puggrees. The fittings for helmets, viz., domes, zinc buttons, spikes, and chin straps and hooks, will be obtained on indent from the Army Clothing Department.

CAPTAIN G. W. C. BRUCE, wing officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, has been granted general leave to Kashmere to the 22nd February next, on urgent private affairs.

THE troopship Malabar is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 11th January with the following large drafts:—2nd Royal West Surrey, 187 men, Fort William; 2nd Royal Warwickshire, 114 men, Jubbulpore; 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 239 men, Lucknow; 2nd South Wales Borderers, 270 men, Fort St. George; 2nd Derbyshire, 140 men, Dum Dum; 1st Leinster (Canadians), 199 men, Fyzabad.

SURGEON G. S. A. RANKING, 5th Bengal Cavalry, has passed the High Proficiency examination in the Arabic language.

LIEUTENANT G. F. H. DILLON, 26th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Railway Transport Officer at Delhi, and Lieutenant F. J. Pink, 2nd West Surrey Regiment, at Allahabad.

MAJOR H. L. TICKELL, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of the Wellington Depôt from the 1st January, 1886.

CAPTAIN G. HENRY, Royal Engineers, has been appointed to officiate, as Assistant Quartermaster-General, British Burmah Division, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel M. Protheroe, C.S.I., on field service.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards Captain R. L. Payne, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, has been ordered home to join the 1st Battalion, into which he has been lately promoted.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. E. HADOW, Royal Artillery, unemployed, has been appointed to perform the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Madras Army, during the absence, of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Tillard at the Camp-of-Exercise at Delhi.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL R. A. CHAPPLE, Medical Staff, having completed his tour of foreign service, has been ordered to proceed to England.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. F. TAILOR, General List, Infantry, on promotion, has been posted to Madras for general duty.

THE following officers have been ordered to rejoin the Staff College by the 1st February next:—Captain E. R. Evans, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Captain R. B. Williams, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry; and Lieutenant H. H. Smythe, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. RIVETT-CARNAC has been appointed to the command of the Volunteers at the Delhi Camp, and has orders to be present by the 1st January to make all the necessary arrangements. The Government of India have sanctioned Infantry Volunteers from the several provinces, and officers from Bombay, Madras, and Burmah. The Cavalry have not been allowed to go. The North-West Provinces send two strong companies of Infantry and the Artillery Volunteers from Fatehgarh.

NAWAB ASSANOOLLA KHAN, of Dacca, has kindly promised a subscription of Rs. 500 to the Indo-Wimbledon Fund. Sir Charles Leslie, Adjutant, East India Railway Volunteers, Colonel Ludlow, Commandant, and Captain Browne, Adjutant, Hyderabad Volunteers, have joined the Committee of the Fund.

THE Camp-of-Exercise will put to the test the new "crate" pack and ambulance saddle constructed on Major Mosley's design. Roughly speaking, it resembles a couple of strong iron-clamped deck-chairs with their front legs sawn off, slung back to back across a couple of pads. They can carry almost anything—from an officer's kit or a couple of sick men down to entrenching tools sufficient for a party of sixteen or twenty men. The larger size "crate" saddle, fitted on a camel, can take four men without inconvenience either to beast or gear. A second modification of the saddle arranges for the transport of sick or wounded men who have to lie down at full length. Rests for a couple of rifles are part of the scheme of each saddle. The advantages claimed by the inventor are briefly—increased facility in loading up transport animals, freedom from galling or rubbing, and lightness and strength combined beyond that possessed by the present transport saddles of regulation pattern.

PROCLAMATION PARADE.

TO-MORROW being the anniversary of the proclamation of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the troops in the garrison will parade in review order on the general parade-ground, and will be formed up at 7-15 a.m., in line, facing the west, at open order with twelve paces' interval between battalions: R.A., with their guns in action, on the right; East Yorkshire Regiment, the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, 24th and 21st Regiments N.I. on the left.

Recruits and boys of native corps will keep the ground. The 21st Regiment N.I. will furnish points and colours. Guards to mount after parade. Adjutant and markers to be on the ground at 6-45 a.m. The Infantry to be supplied with three rounds of ammunition per man. The Commissary of Ordnance is authorised to issue thirty-one rounds to the Officers Commanding R.A., B.-D., the Imperial salute.

THE NATIVE CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am informed that in a brief report of yesterday's sitting of the National Congress, you state that I presided thereat. Allow me to say that this is a mistake, and that Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee presided, in accordance with the unanimous vote of the Congress on its assemblage.—Yours, &c.,

A. O. HUME.

Dec 30.

THE GROWTH OF THE INDIAN COTTON TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the correspondent, from whom the *Economist* received the statistics referred to by "Ring Throstle" in your issue of this morning, I think it only fair to the compiler of the figures, to whom I was indebted for the returns to say that they are entirely original and certainly not extracted from your columns.

Dec. 30. STATIST.

THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES AND THE GAEKWAR'S MARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—His Highness the Maharaja's marriage took place yesterday at 5-50 p. m., that is, a little before sun-set. Your special correspondent, who, I learn, is here, will no doubt furnish you with a detailed and able account of the marriage festivities. However, as it is not likely that he will touch the following points, I beg you will kindly give publicity to this letter in your paper.

As an important part of the marriage, there was a state procession yesterday just before the actual ceremony took place. According to the long-standing custom, the representative of the British Government, accompanied by his friends, was in the procession a part of the way, and thus contributed to the *éclat* of the occasion. Also, according to precedent, British troops were drawn up near the bride's residence, and presented arms to the Maharaja when he reached that place. Old residents of the city remarked that the usual full complement of British troops was not stationed at the place. The reason for this departure from established precedent, to which, on such ceremonial occasions, both the British authorities and native princes attach much importance, appears to be that sufficient British troops to pay even the customary marks of honour are not available at the station. Another important point noticed specially by the people was the absence of British artillery to fire the salute to which the Gaekwar is entitled. It appears that for the past two years the British authorities have thought it advisable, for reasons best known to themselves, to withdraw their guns from the camp and to reduce even the very small portion of the subsidiary force usually stationed here, for the maintenance of which force the Gaekwar has ceded to the British Government a portion of his territories, yielding at present an annual revenue of about thirty-six lakhs, that is more than double the expenditure incurred in maintaining the force. The British Government have to pay military honours to the Maharaja on more than three or four occasions in the year, and it appears that during the last two years on all such occasions the Gaekwar's guns fired salutes on behalf of the British Government, but at the expense of the State. A similar arrangement seems to have been made yesterday also, though the occasion was a special one, and though the authorities concerned had more than sufficient notice of the marriage to get a couple of guns from Ahmedabad, which is so very near. A reference to the treaty engagements published in Aitchison's Treaties will show that the subsidiary force was to be stationed in Baroda territory to render aid to the Gaekwar when it may be found necessary, &c. This distinctive character has entirely disappeared, and the force has been merged in the northern division of the Bombay Army, and employed in a manner not contemplated by the treaty. It is true that the State military and police forces are efficiently maintained at present, and that, therefore, there is no necessity for locating the subsidiary force in these territories for the preservation of peace and order; but I think it will be only just and proper if the local British authorities arrange to have at Baroda troops and artillery, at least, sufficient to pay military honours to His Highness the Maharaja on State ceremonial occasions.

VERITAS.

Baroda, Dec. 24.

THE MATRICULATION FRAUDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to an extract from a Poona paper, quoted in your issue of yesterday, in connection with the Matriculation frauds. The prominent, and I may say, exclusive, mention made therein of the proprietary school is, on the face of it, one-sided and inspired, and has been manifestly prompted by animus. I should think, and I am certain all right-minded men will agree with me in thinking, that in the consideration and discussion of a matter of such general importance and interest, and which, by the way, seems to have originated in the folly of a knot of boys belonging to different schools in Bombay, all irrelevant and private issues should have been studiously and scrupulously eschewed, even though raised by implication. But unfortunately a writer in a weekly Gujarati paper, and his Poona confrère, who simply chimes in with the views of his Bombay contemporary, have so far allowed themselves to be led away by their informants, and to have been instrumental in singling out the proprietary school for being dragged into the mire in connection with the frauds, as to proclaim from the housetops that the proprietor of a rival school has taken a prominent part in tracing up these frauds; and one of them has even gone the length of touting for a vote of thanks for the benevolent activity which he says the proprietor has displayed in the matter. You will see, sir, that all this may have been done, and probably has been done, for no reason that I can conceive but that the proprietary school is their friend's next door neighbour, and an institution which is above competition with his own.

The Parsee teacher referred to in the extract in question as having made a deposition is one who had been seven years, and up till last year, a student of another private high school. He himself was a candidate for the examination this year, and got admitted into the proprietary school in the first instance as a pupil, and was subsequently allowed casually to do the work of a pupil teacher in one of the lowest standard classes during the first term of the school and before the preliminary examination.

Now to suggest, even by implication, that the proprietary school is responsible for the act of this solitary boy is to suggest that the Fort High School, the Elphinstone High School, and for the matter of that, all other schools concerned, and even the Grant Medical College, are responsible for similarly foolish acts of their students in prematurely obtaining the question papers. Therefore, I need not be at pains to notice the insinuation against the established character and the well-known prestige and antecedents of the school. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished that the veil of mystery which still overhangs this unfortunate affair may be satisfactorily lifted, and the guilty parties, whoever they may be, may receive punishment.

HORMUSJEE JEHANGIR.

Proprietary School, Dec. 28.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask you to publish this letter in your valuable journal as a suggestion which I trust will catch the eye of our worthy Municipal Commissioner and meet with his approval and support?

It is simply this, that the Harkness-road be extended through the intervening compound to join the lower end of the Narayen Dabboolker-road, or Land's-end. The extension required is short, and could be easily made, while it would certainly be very useful to the residents of the locality. So I hope it will receive the early attention of the Municipality.

Dec. 28. A RESIDENT.

MILITARY MEDICAL STUDENTS BALL.

THE military students of the Grant Medical College gave their annual ball on Tuesday evening in the Town Hall. The ball was as decided a success as any of its predecessors, its popularity being evidenced by the large number who responded to the invitations of the students. A programme of twenty-five items was gone through during the evening, and was thoroughly enjoyed. The floor was all that a dancer could wish, and there was a good string band in attendance. The refreshment buffets were freely resorted to by those who felt the necessity of artificially invigorating their wasted energies. Nothing was left to be desired through the admirable arrangements made. Dancing was kept up till an early hour in the morning. Several professors of the college were present.

CHOLERA AND QUARANTINE.

THE official history of the International Sanitary Conference held at Rome in the early part of last summer, has just been published as a Parliamentary paper. The Conference, which was the sixth international gathering of the kind, the first having been held at Paris in 1851, was proposed by the Italian Government in a circular to the Powers, which pointed out that none of the previous Conferences had resulted in an enduring international agreement, but urged that the time had now come when the conclusion of definite arrangements for protection from the scourge of cholera might be deemed feasible. An international health union appeared, according to Signor Mancini to be as natural and as feasible as postal, telegraph, and monetary conventions. Lord Granville did not receive the invitation to the Conference very graciously. In a despatch to the British Minister at Rome, he pointed out—what seems tolerably obvious—that the representatives of China, Servia, Montenegro and the South American Republics, who had been invited, equally with those of the Great Powers, were not likely to contribute much addition to our knowledge regarding the cholera. The proposed order of proceedings appeared to Lord Granville both inconvenient and impracticable; but, having charged Sir J. Savile Lumley to point out the objections which he entertained to their proposal, he consented to go into the Conference. The Foreign Secretary had previously insisted that India should be allowed a separate representation and a separate vote, observing, in a note to Count Nigra, that she has, "in view of her population, her many ports, and her trade, as great an interest as any of the States that will be represented," while she is the centre, "according to the opinions of some," from whence cholera spreads to other parts of the world. The proposal was readily acceded to, and Sir Joseph Fayrer, K. C. S. I., and Surgeon-Major T. R. Lewis, Assistant Professor of Pathology at the Army Medical School at Netley, were appointed on behalf of India.

The English delegates were Sir J. Savile Lumley, Surgeon-General Sir W. G. Hunter, M.D., K.C.M.G., and Dr. Thorne Thorne, Assistant Medical Officer of the Local Government Board. In the instructions issued to the delegates, they were instructed to maintain the doctrine that special regulations against cholera are only justifiable in so far as they depend upon well-ascertained facts, and reminded that the exaggerated confidence reposed in many countries in quarantine often led to the neglect of effectual sanitary measures. Nevertheless, bearing in mind the general state of feeling on the subject, it would be desirable to assist "in framing a reasonable and fairly convenient code of precautionary rules, in preference to merely proving the theory that all regulations are futile." To enforce the necessity of seeking to reduce the stringency of quarantine regulations, the delegates were placed in possession of a memorial to the Foreign Office from the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, setting forth the great inconvenience which such regulations involve to British shipowners. According to this document it is not seldom that the costs of detention of a steamship in quarantine amount to from £20 to £50 a day. The Chamber believed that foreign Governments had no idea of the loss thus inflicted, and thought that the only way of bringing it home to them would be for her Majesty's Government to urge that quarantine expenses should be defrayed by the State enforcing it, and that that State should also grant compensation to the owners of vessels detained.

The Conference met on the 20th of May, twenty-eight Powers being represented, under the Presidency of Count Cadorna. Most of the work seems to have been done by a Technical Commission, which held fifteen sittings, in which the British and Indian delegates fought some hard battles on behalf of British shipping. The Conference adjourned on the 12th of June, proposing to resume its sittings in the autumn. Sir J. Savile Lumley, reporting upon its results, informs Lord Granville that he had given his best support to the views so ably advocated by the British and Indian delegates, which he was assured by other members of the Conference had opened up to them an entirely new view of the sanitary administration of England and India. "This, however," he adds, "did not prevent the unanimous vote of all the delegates in favour of restrictive measures of a most vexatious and impracticable character against British vessels, in spite of the precise information and positive proofs given by our delegates that such regulations were perfectly useless for English vessels bound for British ports, since, owing to the efficiency of our sanitary arrangements we had no fear of the cholera." The Ambassador, not having had an opportunity of placing his views on this matter before the Conference, drew up a memorandum embodying them, which has been appended to the protocols. This document establishes conclusively the inutility of quarantine, as well as the grievous wrong which would be inflicted upon British commerce with the East if the recommendations of the Conference received the sanction of an international pact. In that case, Sir J. Savile Lumley observed, the Suez Canal would be forsaken by our ships, as the detention to be enforced would make it preferable for them to take the old route by the Cape of Good Hope.

The English medical delegates, in their report, express no general opinion upon the results of the discussions in which they took part, but give a somewhat minute account of the proceedings. The proposition that land quarantine and sanitary cordons are useless was carried in the Technical Commission with the single dissent of the representative of Turkey. The British members opposed a resolution, which was nevertheless carried by a majority of two that the Consul in an infected port of the country to which an outgoing vessel is destined, shall have the right to take part in her sanitary inspection concurrently with the port authorities. The effect of this, of course, would be to empower the French consul, say at Bombay, to inspect any ship sailing from thence to any port in France. The English representatives concurred in a proposal, which met with nearly unanimous approval, that passenger steamers leaving infected ports shall be required to carry a medical man, nominated either by the Government of the country to which the vessel belongs or by the sanitary authority, that such medical officer's commission shall be revocable only by the Government, and that he shall be completely independent of the owners of the ship. The Indian delegates appear to take a more sanguine view of the work of the Conference than is taken by their English colleagues. They are of opinion that if the recommendations be ultimately adopted by the Governments, material advantages will have been obtained. The condemnation of land quarantine and sanitary cordons will be admitted to be a good thing, but the Indian delegates appear to estimate too highly the modifications proposed in the enforcement of quarantine at sea, which they would fain have abolished altogether if they could. The substitution of five days' detention for ten will hardly diminish very materially, as the delegates think it will, the "rigours and inconveniences" which are involved in being detained at all. The next modification proposed, appears at first sight to be of greater value. Although Indian ports will always be deemed infected, inasmuch as cholera is never absent from them, quarantine will not be enforced unless the ship has had cholera on board after leaving the port. Inspection by the health officer at a port within the Red Sea will be required, and then, "if satisfactory proof be given that there has been no cholera, and no grave suspicion of it, and that the ship is in a sanitary state, the ship will at once be granted 'free *pratique*.'" The practical result of this, Sir Joseph Fayrer observes, will be that detention will seldom happen, inasmuch as cholera rarely occurs on board well-found and well-conducted ships after leaving India. To this remark there is no exception to be taken from the point of view of the writer as a medical man, but it may be taken as certain that British shipowners will not allow their vessels to be at the mercy of an international health officer, who on the ground of "grave suspicion" or alleged sanitary failings, may impose five days' detention upon them whenever he chooses to do so. Upon this point no English Government, we imagine, is likely to yield. It is satisfactory, however, to learn from the Indian delegates that in their opinion, much more was conceded than might have been anticipated. Sir Joseph Fayrer declares his own conviction that the Conference marks a step of importance in sanitary progress, and that the abolition of all quarantine may be regarded as within a measurable distance of realisation. If this be so, it will be obviously well for England to wait until the realisation is effected, rather than commit herself to arrangements which are more likely to delay than to hasten the event.

THE SULTAN'S ART TREASURY.

THE Old Seraglio at Constantinople, the Sultan's art treasury, has, by means of special diplomatic intercession and an irade by the Sovereign himself, been explored by Mr. J. C. Robinson, who describes the first fruits of his research in a long letter which is published in the *Times*. This treasury, he says, is in reality an interesting accumulation of things rare and costly, fitted above all to captivate and impress the touring sightseer of the western world, if ever it were to be made accessible to him; interspersed, moreover, with splendid Oriental things of strange and novel types, demanding close scrutiny and careful note from the art specialist.

In the first room the most conspicuous, though by no means the most interesting, thing is a great throne or divan of beaten gold, occupying the entire centre of the room, set with pearls, rubies, and emeralds, thousands on thousands in number, covering the entire surface in a geometrical mosaic pattern. This specimen of barbaric magnificence was a spoil of war taken from one of the Shahs of Persia. Infinitely more interesting and beautiful, however, is another canopied throne or divan, placed in the upper story of the same room. This is a genuine and most interesting work of old Turkish art, doubtless made some time during the second half of the sixteenth century. In shape not unlike one of the tall mosque pulpits, this throne is a raised square seat, on which the Sultan sat cross-legged. At each angle rises a square vertical shaft, supporting a domeshaped canopy, with a minaret or pinnacle surmounted by a rich gold and jewelled finial. The back is panelled or closed in, as if by a cloth of estate, and there is a footstool in front for aid in ascending the high-raised seat. The entire height of the throne is 9 ft. or 10 ft.; the materials precious woods—ebony, sandal-wood, &c.—encrusted or inlaid with tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl-silver, and gold. The entire piece is decorated inside and out with a branching floriated design in mother-of-pearl marquetorie in the style of the fine early Persian painted tiles, wonderfully intricate and in admirable taste; and the centre of each of the principal leaves and flowers is set with splendid cabochon gems, fine balas rubies, emeralds, sapphires, pearls, etc. Pendent from the roof of the canopy, and occupying a position which would be directly over the head of the Sultan when seated on the throne, is a golden cord, on which is hung a large heart-shaped ornament of gold, chased and perforated with floriated work, and beneath it again a huge uncut emerald of fine colour, but of irregular triangular shape, nearly four inches in diameter and an inch and a half thick.

Richly decorated arms and armour form a conspicuous feature of the contents of all the three rooms. The most notable work in this class in the first apartment is a splendid suit of mixed chain and plate mail, wonderfully damascened and jewelled, worn by Sultan Murad IV. in 1638, at the taking of Bagdad. Near to it is a scimitar, probably part of the panoply of the same monarch. Both the hilt and the greater portion of the broad scabbard of this weapon are incrusted with large table diamonds forming chequer-work, all the square stones being regularly and symmetrically cut and of exactly the same size—upwards of half an inch across. This chequer-work of table diamonds seems to have been a favourite motive of old Turkish jewellery, for there is another sumptuous work of art in the same room similarly adorned. This is a massive cylindrical tankard in solid gold. The handle, cover, and a raised band round the centre of the drum or body of this piece are admirably chiselled with floriated and cartouche ornamentation. Judging from the style of decoration shown in these details, this tankard would seem to be of German, or more probably Hungarian, work of the second half of the sixteenth century. As in the sword previously described, a chequer-work of flat table diamonds covers the entire cylindrical body of the tankard, which is some 9 in. high and about 6 in. in diameter. The stones, although of rather smaller size than those of the sword, are also exactly square and of equal dimensions. There can, I think, be little doubt that this incrustation of diamonds was a Turkish embellishment superadded on the original work. From rough calculation, I imagine there must be upwards of 2,000 diamonds on this piece alone.

The backs of the wall cases are hung with splendid velvet saddle-cloths, embroidered and set with jewels, several of them being literally stiff with gems, and there are splendid enamelled jewel-hilted daggers, sabres, scimitars, maces, battle-axes, etc., by the score. Mr. Robinson confesses, however, that a great proportion of the things in the glazed cases are of the commonest and most trivial kind; side by side, indeed, with splendid objects of Oriental curiosity, of fabulous intrinsic value, may be seen modern French and Viennese clocks, gaudy modern china vases with hideous metal mounts, musical-boxes, Geneva enamelled watches, cases of duelling-pistols, and revolvers, knives, forks, and silver spoons, inlaid toothpick, cigar, and card cases, and endless other bric-a-brac of the last and present centuries. The only class of art workmanship in which the Sultan's Treasury is deficient seems to be old European bijouterie, which is conspicuous by its absence. Mr. Robinson supposes that influential pashas and ladies were more appreciative than Sultans. Probably Court favourites begged or borrowed the gold enamelled snuff-boxes, Sèvres and Dresden services, and ormolu-mounted furniture and candelabra, which he is persuaded must have been presented to the Selims and Amuraths by their princely Christian allies. Among a splendid series of large crystal, jade, and onyx vases, bottles, bowls, etc., mostly of Persian and Indian work, inlaid with gold and set with innumerable rubies, sapphires, emeralds, etc., are the only specimens of mediæval Western European origin which Mr. Robinson thought worth noticing in the collection.

The principal attraction of the second apartment is a collection of the costumes or State robes of all the Sultans of Turkey from Mahommed II. (1453) down to Sultan Mahmoud, who died in 1839. As to these, Mr. Robinson says:—How far and in what measure these costumes are genuine is an interesting question not easy to be determined. That they are really one and all what they pretend to be—*i.e.*, the veritable garments worn by the respective sultans—is not for a moment to be credited. I have no doubt, indeed, that the show as a complete series has come into existence in comparatively recent times. On the other hand, I think that several of the costumes, even of the Sultans of the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries, may really be in part, if not wholly, authentic. Others, again, seem to have been made up partly with genuine articles of regal costume and partly completed with modern or semi-modern materials. All the turbans are enriched with splendid jewelled plume ornaments or aigrettes, and each figure has a magnificent dagger inserted in the waistband. Every one of these splendid weapons is a masterpiece of art, and in these there is evidently considerable difference in age and origin. Some of them seem to be of Persian and Indian work. One splendid example has a hilt of chiselled steel, in perforated work, enriched with gold inlay worthy of Cellini himself. The hilt of another is entirely formed by a huge single emerald. Other such hilts and scabbards are studded over with exquisite enamelled work, cabochon rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and table diamonds. In these details, as in the jewelled turban plumes, the profusion of splendid gems is absolutely bewildering. In one of the aigrettes I especially noticed, in the rosette at the base of the plume, three magnificent stones, two emeralds and a balas or spinel ruby, each of which cannot be less than an inch and a half across. Perhaps, after all, the most noteworthy thing about these costumes is the splendid assortment of fine ancient textile materials, which they exhibit. All the caftans, or outer robes, are of magnificent figured brocades, the pattern of each a masterpiece of Oriental design, wrought out in fine silk, gold, and silver, of texture rich and thick enough to almost stand on end by itself. The undergarments, again, are nearly all of figured silks of the most exquisite and varied patterns.

One of the kiosks contains the Sultan's ancient library; and here, Mr Robinson remarks, there remains a yet somewhat unsolved mystery. Have these books, some 2,000 or 3,000 in number, all in manuscript, been critically examined by competent authorities? Mr. Robinson could get no certain information on this point.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE ARMY.

LORD WOLSELEY presided at the annual dinner of the North London Rifle Club, at the Holborn Restaurant. In proposing "The Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces" the Chairman said the toast referred to a body of men very little short of one million. That million of men was important, because they represented every class of the community and the best of all those classes. The people of this country had every reason to be proud of the way in which the duties of the Army were always performed, by men of such different classes and ideas, but all bound together by the strictest bonds of discipline and by the best ties of comradeship, and all united by the noblest sentiments of patriotism, of love of country and Queen. Quite recently they had had experience of the admirable and glorious manner in which the Navy had helped them on the Upper Nile during the Soudan Campaign. During the many times he had been brought in contact with the Navy on service, one point that always struck him, and that was that he had never met with a bad naval officer (cheers). The Navy had an enormous advantage over the Army in this respect—that at the end of every ship's commission there was a careful scrutiny of the conduct of all the officers serving in that ship, and those who had done badly were discarded, while those who had done well were appointed at once to other ships. When, therefore, one met a naval officer, he might always be depended upon to be the very best man that could possibly be had (cheers). The auxiliary forces were a large and valuable body. The Militia was an older force than the Army, and was now its mainstay. He was glad to see that year by year it was being more intimately connected with the regular forces. Though much had been done, more remained to do, and he hoped before long that every militiaman would feel himself as much a part of the Army as a man bearing her Majesty's Commission (hear, hear). He might say the same thing of the Volunteers, who were day by day becoming component parts of the military forces of the Crown. Officers experienced in the administration would more and more look to them for material help in time of war. Every year an increasing number of Volunteers entered the regular Army as recruits.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

This year and the year before the Army had received from the Volunteer force a sufficient number of men to make up a good battalion (cheers). He hoped the numbers would go on increasing, so that we might get many battalions of men who had served as Volunteers. The Army had received material assistance from the Volunteers in the formation recently of a Postal Corps. In all the campaigns in which he had been engaged, there always had been considerable difficulty in regard to postal service, which constituted an important duty especially when as in the recent Soudan Campaign, their lines of communication were 1,500 miles in length. The way in which that duty had been performed by the postal corps was beyond all praise and the Army owed to these men a deep debt of gratitude (cheers). There were other ways in which Volunteers might assist the Army in future campaigns. He had reason to know that it was in contemplation to call upon them to form Signal Corps. The regiment to which he belonged was very clever at signalling and other regiments were also, and it would be a great advantage to the Army on embarking for active service to obtain the service of 200 thoroughly instructed Volunteer Signallers (cheers). Valuable assistance might also be given by well-instructed Volunteers for the Medical Corps and Hospitals. There were many Volunteers connected with the general hospitals eminently qualified for the work, who would no doubt, gladly come to the aid of the Medical Staff Corps, which was by no means as numerous as it ought to be (hear, hear). He had had the honour of inspecting the Australian Contingent at Suakim, and seeing them drill and manœuvre, and no finer corps ever wore Her Majesty's uniform (cheers). The manner in which that Contingent had come to the help of the mother country, could not fail to impress those who were antagonistic to this country—and we had not many friends—that they would have to meet, not only the men of the United Kingdom, but of all the Colonies of the Empire, and that would make them think twice before they went to war with us (cheers).

VANDERBILT AND HIS MONEY.

From the way in which America seems disposed to greet the news of the death of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt it might be imagined some great potentate has left us. And, in his own line, he was among earth's mighty ones. To possess property reputedly worth forty or fifty millions sterling, and yielding an immense revenue, must endow a man with power of a kind. His income alone represented the total earnings of thousands of men at a hundred a year, and the capital of the dead man's fortune, unless highly magnified in amount, almost rivalled a year's savings of the entire United States. Putting power, then, on its lowest, most sordid basis, William Vanderbilt was a man high above his fellows in the command he had over the fruits of men's labour. None in his own country equalled him in this respect, and in other attributes his match could hardly be found among the great Rulers of Europe. As a mere mortgagee of human industry he was no mean man, and as the greatest of railroad kings he was a man of mark. In this country it is now almost impossible to understand what a railway "king" is. We have Corporations which may be despotic in their control of trade, but they are not, ostensibly at least, in the grasp of individuals. Power is hidden and subdivided, so that the greatest railway ruler in England is forced to be in some degree circumspect in his attitude towards the people. No such necessity lay upon Mr. Vanderbilt. When it became a question of which should prevail—his personal interest or that of the people at large—he fought for his own hand, and won. In that land of monopolies—the United States—he often, in his struggles for self aggrandisement, became the monopoly devourer, and ever since he, some eight or nine years ago, assumed full control of his railways, on the death of his rough, shrewd, ignorant father, his life has been spent in active conflict. Combination after combination has been formed against him by interests whom he weighed upon and threatened to ruin, or by speculators who thought they might profit by the quarrels of greater rivals, but again and again he has routed his foes. His last great campaign was fought against the New York West Shore, and Buffalo Railway Company, and a long, bitter campaign it was. But it ended, as others had done, in victory for the Vanderbilt interest, and ere he died Mr. Vanderbilt had the satisfaction at least of knowing that his family remain arbiters of the destinies of the only Trunk Railway running directly into New York city, and so in some respects of that city's fate.

A less romantic career than Vanderbilt's could hardly be imagined. In all its aspects it appears sordid and mean. The din and smoke of the Stock-dealing pandemonium which attended every step in the wealth-accumulating career of the Vanderbilt family form a poor substitute, to those of a sentimental turn, for the clang of battle and flow of blood by which the men enslavers of old gained their ends. Sordid as they may be, however, the life and the position of the Vanderbilt family have an intense interest for the United States people, and are not without significance even in countries like our own. That family to-day either owns or holds a controlling interest in some ten thousand miles of railway—counting double tracts in the American fashion—stretching from New York City to the borders of Wyoming. Their hands are upon the traffic of Northern Canada, and according to their pleasure, for half the year at least, the farmers of the great grain-growing and cattle-rearing half of the Central and North-Western States find their occupations profitable or not. In some essential ways they hold the trade of New York in the hollow of their hand, and no business worth the name can be started anywhere along the railways they command without their support and sanction. They can, within limits, bring the meat exporter into great fortune or strip him bare: it is much a matter of favour whether a man flourishes or becomes bankrupt. As we have said, possessors of a great monopoly themselves, the Vanderbilts can become, and often have been, the devourers of other monopolies. The struggles of successful rebellion alone modify their yoke, but hitherto rebellion has never been successful for more than a few months. In the last great conflict, the New York Central Company got more severely handled than ever it had been since its consolidation, but no one could doubt how the fight would end. The man whose income was reckoned by millions a year, and who, besides, had had the prudence and foresight to divest himself of the Stock of his great Company to an extent which made its last dividends of no moment to him, must, in the long run, be too much for any group of capitalists that could be formed against him. While the waste and devastation of the conflict lasted producers might rejoice, farmers live, and brokers and exporters do a merry trade, and snatch at fortune with a trembling hand. For the space of a few months all comers might be welcome to railway facilities on terms ridiculously low or unusually equitable; but the rebel once vanquished, and the ranks of the great monopoly Companies closed up under the Vanderbilt lead, the man who had abetted rebellion, and who had not the means to propitiate the tyrants or the ear of their underlings, would fare worse, probably, than he had ever done in his life. The American railroad tyrant goes a step further than the English one, in the remote days of his power, ever dreamt of doing, and says, not merely what place, but what man, shall prosper or wither. There is something strange, grotesque, yet fascinating in the power which a Democratic country, always glorying in its freedom, thus delegates, apparently voluntarily, to an individual, or group of individuals, less responsible for their acts than the greatest Autocrat Russia ever saw.

The late Mr. Vanderbilt, in short, was the most marvellous example of the tyranny of capital it is possible to imagine, and the reign of men like him is by no means over yet in North America. There seems to be every probability, indeed, that, notwithstanding the death of Mr. Vanderbilt, his monopolies will survive. The President of the New York Central Railroad, who has been appointed a trustee of the estate, is a clever man of business, and the interest of the young heir—with a fortune of forty millions sterling to begin life with—are not likely to suffer in his hands. In point of fact, the Union promises to be a monopoly-driven country for many a day, and while it is so there will always be some supremely rich monopolist to attract the wonder, control the commerce, and absorb the wealth of the multitude. All the political economy of the Union is directed to the furtherance of the growth of this kind of social phenomenon, rather than to the wide dissemination of wealth among the community; and there might be reasons to fear that some day the men thus bred and cherished might turn round upon the people and deprive them of their political liberties, were it not that, with all their submission to the inevitable in a pecuniary sense, Americans tenaciously cling to their political independence. The late Mr. Vanderbilt was wont to boast that he could buy up State Legislatures, and there may have been truth in the boast, although his power over them was insufficient to pioneer the passing of laws intended to protect his property from competition. But he could not buy the Electorate, or any sensible proportion of it. Nothing even of the influence which clings, even in these Democratic times, to a great English landlord was ever exercised by Mr. Vanderbilt, or by any of his class, for one hour. To the crowd, he was a man with a vote like the rest of them; nothing more. His immense wealth might make him supreme over many men's fortunes, but it brought him no respect, no social influence. An art patron more lavish than the late Joseph Gillott, of Birmingham, he was yet in no sense the friend and companion of artists. Outside the Stock Markets he was nobody. Look at the career of such a man on what side you please, and you find it, if not absolutely a failure, at least destitute of a vestige of a germ of that moral and social power over men's minds which might make inordinate wealth a danger to the State. That, however, is about the only comforting and agreeable inference which can be drawn from the contemplation of such a life. As a mere man of money, Mr. Vanderbilt was an object of pity, rather than of admiration. His wealth was so immeasurably beyond his power either to spend or to enjoy, that the worries of its possession may well have hastened his end.—*Standard.*

SERIOUS ELECTION RIOT.

The polling district of Wedmore, for the Wells Division of Somersetshire, was the scene of a terrible riot on the day of the election, which resulted in favour of Colonel Paget, the Conservative candidate. The disturbance commenced by some Radicals stealing from the house of a prominent Conservative a blue flag. The Conservatives went after the flag, and a fight ensued, the Radicals taking refuge in a public-house. The few police in the neighbourhood did their best to disperse the mob, but with little effect, the rioters pelting them with stones, which cut some of the constables about the face. The riot was renewed, and the public-house, which was wrecked during the afternoon, was again attacked. The mob broke open the house and severely handled those within it, but they were beaten off. Some Conservatives outside pelted the Radicals in the house, and the latter retaliated by the use of firearms. These were pointed at the crowd through the broken windows and discharged again and again for fully two hours, several persons being struck by the shots. One man was in a critical condition, bullets having entered his body; whilst another man was dangerously wounded in the leg. Matters having become so serious, extra police were telegraphed for, but meantime the mob marched to the police station, which they attacked with sticks and stones, breaking every window as well as the sashes. The owner of the police station, a prominent Radical, was pelted with stones, and sustained several cuts in the head and face. The rioters were not satisfied until they had forced their way into his residence and broken up some of his furniture. When the extra police arrived they cleared the streets; but the task was difficult and many constables received cuts from the stones.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 29.

From London.

Umberto Arbib s—83 kegs paints, 8 cases and 3 drums varnish D Sulleymanjee; 8 cases silver sheet glass, Essoofally Abdulally; 61 kegs iron rose nails, A H Jeewanjee; 150 kegs red lead, A Purshotum; 10 cases carriage varnish, Walter Nutter and Co: 100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 20 cases brandy, Treacher and Co; 100 cases brandy, D Cawasjee.

Brindisi s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Nusserwanjee.

Nepaul s—61 cases oilmanstore and 1 case cheese, Essoofjee Rassooljee; 4 bales printing paper, Tract and Book Society; 8 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee; 19 cases aniline dye, C Macdonald; 10 cases eau-de-cologne, D Premchund; 3 cases perfumery, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 30 cases champagne, Bolton and Co.

Teheran s—20 cases brandy, W J Essai.

From Humberg.

Nepaul s—4 cases medicine other sorts, Nutoo Mooljee and Co.

From Liverpool.

City of Carthage s—4 cases German silver sheets, Sassoon J David and Co.

From Glasgow.

Belgravia s—4 cases whisky, Thomson and Taylor.

City of Carthage s—26 cases whisky, Geo Lockart and Co.

From Antwerp.

Umberto Arbib s—50 kegs iron rose nails, A Mahomedally

From Trieste.

Medusa s—6 cases beer, F Masotti and Co; 61 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

From Genoa.

F Rubattino s—4 cases wine, F Ferreira.

From Bordeaux.

F Rubattino s—2 barrels claret, Green and Read.

Umberto Arbib s—102 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee

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ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND. New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

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The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

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It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10 000,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„	3,750,000

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

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GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,579,573	3	9	1878	£4,019,123	14	1
1873	£2,440,503	1	2	1883	£5 345,407	9	2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
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1,982 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 60,88,800.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 [illegible]

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13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
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19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
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"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over,

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

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SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

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In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas [illegible], London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

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F. FISCHER & CO.

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